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WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

The Golden Autumn Days.

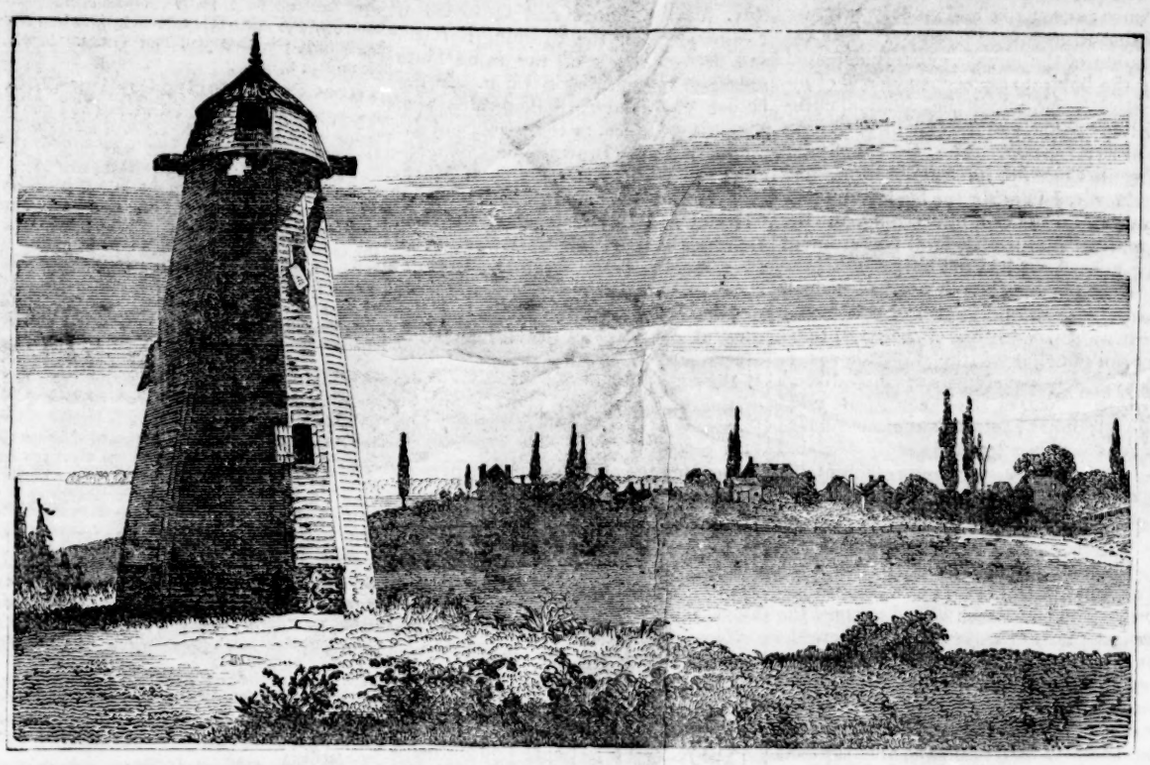
BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

The golden autumn days have come,
The harvest of the year;
The breezes whisper songs of love,
The skies more bright appear;
And though the Spring hath flowers fair,
And gaily flow her streams;
Though unto us her scenes appear
As bright as childhood's dreams;
Yet give to me the autumn days,
When nuts begin to fall;
And shrilly through the woodland rings
The schoolboy's merry call.

In autumn's fair and golden hours,
The zephyrs scarcely play;
And hill and stream like fairy land,
Seem melting far away;
And thrilling music fills the air,
Like whispers from the blest;
And tender, mournful memories
Are raised within the breast;
O, then, in fancy we roam back
To childhood's hours of glee;—
O, the merry, merry autumn days
Forever give to me.

Anniversary of the Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

The citizens of Virginia will celebrate, next week, with appropriate spirit, the 78th anniversary of the Surrender of Yorktown. We have sketched for THE TIMES a brief history of the siege and surrender:



VIEW OF YORKTOWN, FROM THE OLD WINDMILL, AND APPROACH FROM WILLIAMSBURG.

Cornwallis, driven by Greene from the South, marches into Virginia to join the British forces under Generals Arnold and Phillips. After many surveys and mature deliberation, he took possession of Yorktown, a small village on York River, about seventy miles from Richmond. He diligently fortified himself at Yorktown and Gloucester, which is just opposite, and only eight miles from the French army under LaFayette, on the James River. General Washington marched from Philadelphia, and the American and French armies united.

The combined army, amounting to upward of 11,000 men, exclusive of the Virginia militia, was assembled in the vicinity of Williamsburgh; and on the morning of the 28th of September marched by different routes toward Yorktown. About midday the heads of the columns reached the ground assigned them; and, after driving in the outposts and some cavalry, encamped for the night. The next day was employed in viewing the British works, and in arranging the plan of attack. At the same time that the combined army encamped before Yorktown, the French fleet anchored at the mouth of the river, and completely prevented the British from escaping by water, as well as from receiving supplies or reinforcements in that way. The legion of Lauzun and a brigade of militia, amounting to upward of 4,000 men, commanded by the French General de Choise, were sent across the river to watch Gloucester point, and to enclose the British on that side.

On the 30th Yorktown was invested. The French troops formed the left wing of the combined army, extending from the river above the town to a morass in front of it: the Americans composed the right wing, and occupied the ground between the morass and the river below the town. Till the 6th of October the besieging army was assiduously employed in disembarking its heavy artillery and military stores, and in conveying them to camp from the landing place in James River, a distance of six miles.

On the night of the 6th the first parallel was begun, 600 yards from the British works. The night was dark, rainy, and well adapted for such a service; and in the course of it the besiegers did not lose a man. Their operations seem not to have been suspected by the besieged till daylight disclosed them in the morning, when the trenches were so far advanced as in a good measure to cover the workmen from the fire of the garrison. By the afternoon of the 9th, the batteries were completed, notwithstanding the most strenuous opposition from the besieged, and immediately opened on the town. From that time an incessant cannonade was kept up; and the continual discharge of shot and shells from twenty-four and eighteen-pounders, and ten-inch mortars, damaged the unfinished works on the left of the town, silenced the guns mounted on them, and occasioned a considerable loss of men.—Some of the shots and shells from the batteries passed over the town, reached the shipping in the harbor, and set on fire the Charon of forty-four guns, and three large transports, which were entirely consumed. In this action Alex. Hamilton distinguished himself.

On the night of the 11th, the besiegers, laboring with indefatigable perseverance, began their second parallel, 300 yards nearer the British works than the first; and the three succeeding days were assiduously employed in completing it. During that interval the fire of the garrison was more destructive than at any other period of the siege. The men in the trenches were particularly annoyed by two redoubts toward the left of the British works, and about 200 yards in front of them. Of these it was necessary to gain possession; and on the 14th preparations were made to carry them both by storm. In order to avail himself of the spirit of emulation which existed between the troops of the two nations, and to avoid any cause of jealousy to either, the attack of the one redoubt was committed to the French, and that of the other to the Americans. The latter were commanded by the Marquis de la Fayette, and the former by the Baron de Viominel.

On the evening of the 14th, as soon as it was dark, the parties marched to the assault with unloaded arms. The redoubt which the Americans attacked was defended by a major, some inferior officers, and forty-five privates. The assailants advanced with such rapidity, without returning a shot to the heavy fire with which they were received, that in a few minutes they were in possession of the work, having had eight men killed, and twenty-eight wounded in the attack. Eight British privates were killed; the major, a captain, an ensign, and seventeen privates, were made prisoners. The rest escaped.—Although the Americans were highly exasperated by the recent massacre of their countrymen in Fort Griswolde by Arnold's detachment, yet not a man of the British was injured after resistance ceased. Retaliation had been talked of, but was not exercised.

The French party advanced with equal courage and rapidity, and were successful; but as the fortification which they attacked was occupied by a greater force, the defence was more vigorous, and the loss of the assailants more severe. There were 120 men in the redoubt; of whom eighteen were killed, and forty-two taken prisoners; the rest made their escape. The French lost nearly 100 men killed or wounded.—During the night these two redoubts were included in the second parallel; and, in the course of next day, some howitzers were placed on them, which in the afternoon opened on the besieged.

Cornwallis and his garrison had done all that brave men could do to defend their post. But the industry of the besiegers was persevering, and their approaches rapid. The condition of the British was becoming desperate. In every quarter their works were torn to pieces by the fire of the assailants. The batteries already playing upon them had nearly silenced all their guns; and the second parallel was about to open on them, which in a few hours would render the place untenable.

Owing to the weakness of his garrison, occasioned by sickness and the fire of the besiegers, Cornwallis could not spare large sallying parties; but in the present distressing crisis, he resolved to make every effort to impede the progress of the enemy, and to preserve his post to the last extremity. For this purpose, a little before daybreak on the morning of the 16th of October, about 350 men, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Abercrombie, sallied out against two batteries, which seemed in the greatest state of forwardness. They attacked with great impetuosity, killed or wounded a considerable number of the French troops who had charge of the works, spiked eleven guns, and returned with little loss. This exploit was of no permanent advantage to the garrison, for the guns, having been hastily spiked, were soon again rendered fit for service.

About four in the afternoon several batteries of the second parallel opened on the garrison, and it was obvious that, in the course of next day, all the batteries of that parallel, mounting a most formidable artillery, would be ready to play on the town. The shattered works of the garrison were in no condition to sustain such a tremendous fire. In the whole front which was attacked, the British could not show a single gun, and their shells were nearly exhausted.

In this extremity, Cornwallis formed the desperate resolution of crossing the river during the night, with his effective force, and attempting to escape to the northward. His plan was to leave behind his sick, baggage, and all incumbrances; to attack De Choise, who commanded on the Gloucester side, with his whole force; to mount his own infantry, partly with the hostile cavalry, which he had no doubt of siezing, and partly with such horses as he might find by the way; to hasten toward the fords of the great rivers in the upper country, and then, turning northward, to pass through Maryland, Pennsylvania, and the Jerseys, and join the army at New York. The plan was hazardous, and presented little prospect of success; but in the forlorn circumstances of the garrison, anything that offered a glimpse of hope was reckoned preferable to the humiliation of an immediate surrender.

In prosecution of this perilous enterprise, the light infantry, most of the guards and a part of the 23d regiment, embarked in boats, passed the river, and landed at Gloucester point before midnight. A storm then arose, which rendered the return of the boats and the transportation of the rest of the troops equally impracticable. In that divided state of the British forces, the morning of the 27th of October dawned, when the batteries of the combined armies opened on the garrison at Yorktown. As the attempt to escape was entirely defeated by the storm, the troops that had been carried to Gloucester point were brought back in the course of the forenoon, without much loss, though the passage was exposed to the artillery of the besiegers. The British works were in ruins; the garrison was weakened by disease and death, and exhausted by incessant fatigue. Every ray of hope was extinguished. It would have been madness any longer to attempt to defend the post, and to expose the brave garrison to the danger of an assault, which would soon have been made on the place.

At ten in the forenoon of the 17th, Cornwallis sent out a flag of truce, with a letter to General Washington, proposing a cessation of hostilities for twenty-four hours, in order to give time to adjust terms for the surrender of the forts at Yorktown and Gloucester point. To this letter the American general immediately returned an answer, expressing his ardent desire to spare the further effusion of blood, and his readiness to listen to such terms as were admissible; but that he could not consent to lose time in fruitless negotiations, and desired that, previous to the meeting of commissioners, his lordship's proposals should be transmitted in writing, for which purpose a suspension of hostilities for two hours should be granted. The terms offered by Cornwallis, although not all deemed admissible, were such as induced the opinion that no great difficulty would occur in adjusting the conditions of capitulation; and the suspension of hostilities was continued through the night. Meanwhile, in order to avoid the delay of useless discussion, General Washington drew up and transmitted to Cornwallis such articles as he was willing to grant, informing his lordship that, if he approved of them, commissioners might be immediately appointed to reduce them to form. Accordingly, Viscount Noailles and Lieutenant-Colonel Laurens, whose father was then a prisoner in the tower of London, on the 18th met Colonel Dundas and Major Ross of the British army at Moore's house, in the rear of the first parallel. They prepared a rough draught, but were unable definitely to arrange the terms of capitulation. The draught was to be submitted to Cornwallis: but General Washington, resolved to admit of no delay, directed the articles to be transcribed; and, on the morning of the 19th, sent them to his lordship, with a letter expressing his expectation that they would be signed by eleven, and that the garrison would march out at two in the afternoon. Finding that no better terms could be obtained, Cornwallis, on the 19th of October, surrendered the posts of Yorktown and Gloucester point to the combined armies of America and France, on condition that his troops should receive the same honors of war which had been granted to the garrison of Charleston, when it surrendered to Sir Henry Clinton. The army, artillery, arms, accoutrements, military chest, and public stores of every description, were surrendered to General Washington; the ships in the harbor, and the seamen, to Count de Grasse.

Cornwallis wished to obtain permission for his European troops to return home, on condition of not serving against America, France, or their allies, during the war, but this was refused; and it was agreed that they should remain prisoners of war in Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, accompanied by a due proportion of officers for their protection and government. The British general was also desirous of securing from punishment such Americans as had joined the royal standard, but this was refused, on the plea that it was a point which belonged to the civil authority, and on which the military power was not competent to decide.—But the end was gained in an indirect way; for Cornwallis was permitted to send the Bonetta sloop-of-war unsearched to New York, with despatches to the commander-in-chief, and to put on board as many soldiers as he thought proper, to be accounted for in any subsequent exchange.

The officers and soldiers were allowed to retain their private property. Such officers as were not required to remain with the troops were permitted to return to Europe, or to reside in any part of America not in possession of the British troops. The garrison marched out of the town with colors cased, and with the drums beating a British or German march. General Lincoln was appointed to receive the surrender in precisely the same way in which his own had been received at Charleston. Exclusive of seamen, nearly 7,000 persons surrendered, about 4,000 of whom were fit for duty. During the siege, the garrison lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, 552 men.

By the surrender of the posts of Yorktown and Gloucester point, the Americans gained possession of a large train of artillery, consisting of seventy-five brass and sixty-nine iron cannon-howitzers, and mortars, with a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition,

military stores, and provisions. One frigate, two ships of twenty guns each, a number of transports and other vessels, and about 1,500 seamen, surrendered to Count de Grasse, his most Christian majesty's admiral. The combined army at Yorktown may be estimated at 16,000 men; consisting of 7,000 French, 5,500 continentals, and 3,500 militia. Their loss during the siege amounted to about 300 killed and wounded.

General Washington felt all the importance of the conquest which he had achieved. His troops had displayed indefatigable industry joined with much bravery; and, in general orders of the 20th, he acknowledged their merits, thanking all the officers and men for their services. The engineers and artillery-men had particularly distinguished themselves, and were mentioned in terms of high commendation. The general offered his best acknowledgments to Count de Rochambeau and his officers and men: the important co-operation of Count de Grasse was also duly appreciated. The capture of Cornwallis and his army raised the shout of triumph and joy throughout America, particularly in Virginia: it was like the exultation of a pastoral people over the death of the lion which had cruelly ravaged their flocks, and spread terror through their dwellings.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Bishop G. F. Pierce, who traveled to California on the overland mail route, has been writing some very readable letters to the N. O. Christian Advocate, describing his journey and the country. Speaking of the emigrants he saw on the road, he says:

"The emigration from Texas to California is very heavy. The Atlantic States yield thousands to Texas; and Texas, in her turn, sends them to the Pacific; and, to my astonishment, I find scores here about to go back to Texas. An American humanity is a restless one; most commonly, one move unsettles a man for life."

"At Barilla Springs we found a large train of emigrants. Two ladies came down to the stage to have a talk. The oldest said she was moving simply to follow her daughter; the daughter said she was following her husband. I inquired into their history a little. They had moved from Tennessee to Mississippi; then to Texas, now to California. I said, 'I suppose you will go next to the Sandwich Islands?' The young one replied with some spirit, 'If ever I get to California, *you may bet your bottom dollar* that I'll never move again.'"

Of the face of the country and its curiosities, the bishop says:

"The valleys are poor generally, and naked. In them are to be found those curiosities of the west, 'Dog-towns.' The prarie dog is a marvel in natural history. These little animals live in communities. They burrow in the ground, and a pile of dirt marks the mouth of every habitation. Some of them are mere villages, others may be classed as towns, and others as cities. Nothing but population, however, marks the difference.

The dog is about as large as a 'fice' nine days old. Bold and brave as he affects to be, he never barks till he gets home and feels secure of his retreat below. The sound of an intruding footstep brings every dog to the top of his hole, and the chorus of barks is wonderful. A litter of a thousand hungry pups would resemble it very much. I presume they live on grass; at any rate, where they are numerous, no grass is left; the earth is as naked as a highway.

The most remarkable fact about them remains to be stated. The rattle snake and a species of owl dwell with the dog. These all live together in peace and friendship. Of this there is no doubt—I saw the owls go in and come out; the snakes were lying by; neither seemed afraid of the other.—Those who dug into the holes assured me that every house contained some of each.

A REMARKABLE EXHIBITION.—On Saturday last there occurred at Marcus Hook, one of the most extraordinary exhibitions it has ever been our fortune to witness. This was the testing of a submarine salvage boat, invented by a French gentleman named Villeroi, in presence of a number of Philadelphia gentlemen.—Companies for the purpose of submarine exploration have existed of late years in Boston and New York, and they have fitted out several expeditions in search of sunken vessels known to contain large amounts of valuable treasure and goods; but owing to the difficulties attendant upon working in deep water, with the imperfect means used by these companies, none of the attempts have proved lucrative. The present invention has overcome the grand point of embarrassment by affording a means of descent, and long and safe working at a wreck, infinitely superior to diving-bells, submarine armor, etc.

Having seen the plans and models of the invention, the gentlemen here who have taken the matter in hand felt the utmost confidence in it; but in order to satisfy all the test was had in the Delaware river, at Marcus Hook, on Saturday. Being there by invitation, we saw the curious boat which is above described; into which, in our presence, M. Villeroi, with five men entered; and it then, with all on board, descended into the water, remaining beneath the surface one hour and a quarter, during all of which time the boat had no communication with the external atmosphere. Incredible and impracticable as this may seem, it is nevertheless true, as those who were on the shore can testify. By what wonderful new invention in science this was achieved we cannot say, and indeed the principle is undoubtedly the most extraordinary discovery of the age. We saw also M. Villeroi's men (sailors) plunge into the water and disappear, and after entering the boat, re-appear on the surface, thus testing the power to enter and quit the boat while she was under water. In fact, from what we saw, we entertain no doubt whatever that M Villeroi's boat is the grand desideratum for submarine operations.—*Phila. American.*

DISORDER IN UTAH.—The regular Utah correspondent of the New York Times presents a melancholy picture of that ill-governed territory. The execution of the laws is entirely defeated by the boldest acts of outrage and criminal violence, which the judicial authorities cannot, and the executive powers will not repress. The United States Circuit Court, at its August term, had endeavored to bring the leaders of these outlaws to justice; but strong in the connivance of the Federal Government the miscreants had not only derided the process of the tribunal, but had selected persons in attendance upon it for vengeance, and had murdered them within gunshot of the Court-house.—Among other evidences of this disorganization, which have been thrust upon the reluctant attention of President Buchanan, is a letter from Ex-Marshal Doston, setting forth the lamentable state of affairs in the Territory, and the need of a radical change of policy.

Dr. Tansey recently eloped from Knox Co., Ohio, with the wife of a Baptist deacon. The bereaved husband pursued the runaways to Hudson county, where he found his wife quite sick. Without a word of upbraiding, he stayed and nursed her to life, then he talked with the doctor and her, and reasoned with them, and promised to forgive all, and hide the facts from the world. To his grief, however, he learned that his wife loved the doctor. He therefore expressed his forgiveness to the recreant wife, and certified in writing that he gave her up on condition that she would marry the object of her choice as soon as possible, and he would never molest them. He gave her $160, wished the blessing of God to rest upon her, and then returned to his desolate hearth.

ANALIZING NATIVE GRAPES.—The Agricultural division of the United States Patent office, for some time past, has been receiving, in small quantities, varieties of grapes from different sections of the country, which the chemist of the Department is annalizing, for the purpose of discovering their constituent parts—especially as to the quantity of saccharine matter contained in each. A description of the Scuppernong has recently been received from the State of North Carolina, which has been found to equal, in this respect, the French grapes which contain twenty per cent, of saccharine matter.

GEORGIA STATE FAIR.—The Annual State Fair, to be held in Atlanta, from the 24th to the 29th October, bids fair to be one of the most interesting ever held by the Association. The Savannah Republican says, much interest is felt by the competitors in every department, and there is reason to anticipate a grand display of the skill, industry and enterprise of the State.

The prime feature, though, will be the presence of the great American statesman, Edward Everett, who, we learn, has positively consented to be there, and deliver one of his matchless addresses. This will draw thousands to the Fair, whom nothing else would attract.

SHORT PASSAGE.—The Washington, N. C. Dispatch says, the Schr. Herndon, Capt. Gaskill, owned by John Myers, Esq. of this town, performed her last trip from New York to this place and back, in thirteen days. This is hard to beat.

Efforts are being made at Wilmington to establish a line of Ocean Steamers between that place and New York. They will no doubt succeed. Wilmington seldom fails in what she attempts, simply because she has a will.

Thursday, November 3d., has been set apart as a day of thanksgiving in Canada.

John G. Fralligant, an Alderman of Savannah, Ga., died in New York on the 20th September.

The death in Dublin of Dr. Daniel Owen Maddyn, a celebrated Irish novelist, is announced.

Ecclesiastical.

THE KENTUCKY ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been in session, in this place, says the Georgetown Gazette Sep. 28th, since Wednesday last, Bishop Andrews presiding. Upwards of one hundred Ministers are in attendance, embracing many gentlemen of a high order of talent—among them several very distinguished ones from other States. The session has been one of great harmony and its proceedings have been characterized by that Christian spirit usual upon such occasions. It may interest some of our readers to state that the Independent Church, at Lexington, under the pastoral charge of Dr, S. L. Adams, has been admitted into full fellowship, and that Dr. Adams has been assigned the charge of the Church for the ensuing year.

EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION.—An immense crowd attended the opening of this body at St. Paul's Church in Richmond on Wednesday last. Twenty-eight Bishops, and about a hundred Clerical and as many Lay Delegates, were present at the opening. The Rev. Messrs. Hines and Quintard of Tennessee read the Morning Service, and Bishop Otey of the same State preached the opening Sermon. In the House of Bishops, Bishop Meade of Virginia presides, in the absence of the Senior Bishop (Brownell of Connecticut,) and the Rev. Dr. Balch of Maryland is Secretary. In the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates, the Rev. Dr. Creighton of New York was elected President, and the Rev. Dr. Howe of Penn., Secretary.

The Delegation from North Carolina present consisted of Rev. Drs. R. S. Mason and R. D. Drane, Rev. Messrs. J. Blount Cheshire and A. A. Watson, of the Clergy; and Hon. Wm. H. Battle and Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Lay Delegates.

Among the distinguished persons present are Rev. Drs. Hawks, Creighton, Tinton, Wyatt, H. M. Mason; Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Wm. Appleton, Gov. Hunt, Gov. Seymour, Hon. Edward Stanly, Judge Chambers, Judge Evans, Gov. Alston.

The lower House has already decided in favor of holding the next triennial Convention at Chicago. Motions for Philadelphia and Buffalo were previously rejected.

The Unitarian National Convention is to meet at Lowell, Mass., in the third week of October.

GEORGIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Georgia, will meet this year in Rome, on Wednesday, the 14th day of December next.

The Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina meets in Wilmington on Wednesday the 2d of November.

The Young Men's Christian Association held a prayer meeting for twelve consecutive hours in Baltimore, on the 27th ult. It was observed as a day of prayer, fasting and humiliation.

STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society was held in Salisbury on the 28th ultimo. On account of the smallness of the number attending, no business of importance was transacted; and a resolution was passed convening the Society in Salisbury, on the last Wednesday in March 1860, to complete unfinished business.

On motion of Dr. Andrews the Society proceeded to an election of officers for ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

Drs. J. W. Howlett, President; W. S. Tate, Vice President; R. P. Bessent, Secretary; West Harris, Treasurer.

Examining Committee—Drs. Andrews, Bessent and Tate.

Representatives to American Dental Convention, to be held at Saratoga Springs—Drs. Rufus Scott, E. H. Andrews and W. S. Tate.

The next Annual Meeting will be held in Morganton on the 2d Wednesday in August, 1860.

BEARS.—These animals are very numerous this season, owing, perhaps, to the scarcity of mast in their usual haunts. A large one was killed near Jonesborough, a few days ago, and Mr. A. Able, living two miles northeast of Abingdon, saw one near his house a few nights since. We were in the mountains last week and learned from Wilbern Waters, the hermit and great bear-hunter, that there is more sign than he has seen for years. He killed nine last fall, and expects to be quite as lucky the present season.—*Abingdon Virginian.*

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.—We have a roller made with the Chinese sugar cane syrup, which has been in use for six months, working our paper, besides being used for a large quantity of job work. It has but one slight break in it, and that was caused by an accident.—It has been a good roller, indeed.—*Charlotte Whig.*

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THE FIFTH VOLUME OF THE TIMES commences with the New Year, 1860. Engagements have been made to make this volume by far the most brilliant in the history of THE TIMES. It will commence with

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being the three best stories written and put in competition by the writers North and South. Its shorter contributions also will receive additional attention; its Illustrations will be increased; and its typographical appearance will be improved by a still neater dress. The Publishers are determined to keep pace with the improvements of the age: their motto is "PROGRESSION," and as the circulation of THE TIMES enlarges each year, they are determined to add new attractions to its columns. And now with these promises for the New Volume, the Publishers confidently expect a very large increase in its circulation. They make an appeal to their old friends and subscribers, and to those who have heretofore withheld their patronage.

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Rev. J. Bethel, Mrs. J. Bethel, Miss ——, } Boarding Department.

Terms per Session of Twenty-one Weeks

Board, including furnished rooms, servants' attendance, washing, fuel, &c., (lights extra) $50; Tuition, $20; Incidental Tax, $1; French, $10; Latin or Greek, $5; Oil Painting, $20; other styles in proportion; Music on Piano, $22,50; Music on Guitar, $21; Graduation Fee $5. The regular fees are to be paid one half in advance.

The Collegiate year begins on the last Thursday in July, and ends on the second Thursday in June.

The winter uniform is Mazarine blue merino, and straw bonnets trimmed with blue; summer, plain white jaconet. The uniform is worn only in public. Pupils are not allowed to make accounts in the stores, or elsewhere, under any circumstances whatever.

For further information apply to the President. (11—ly)

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL,
High Point, N. C. Railroad, 15 miles West of Greensborough.

Rev. N. McR. RAY, *Principal*, with efficient assistants.

The next Session of this Institution will begin the 1st, Monday in August. Its patronage and prospects are such as to render it probable that we shall not be able to accommodate all applicants with board in the Institution.—Those who desire therefore to board in the Institution would do well to apply soon. Arrangements have been made to accommodate any number in private families. The undersigned and his family dwell in the Institution Instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best Female Institutions. We have apparatus, new Pianos &c. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the same character in the State. Board alone and the English Branches $40 to $55 per session. Latin and Greek each $7,50. French $5. Ornamentals very low. *Board and half the tuition required in advance.*

☞ 30 *Young Ladies will be received and credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it.* ☜

Wanted Situations for *Southern Female Teachers.* For full information address,
REV. W. I. LANGDON, *Proprietor.*
June 27th 1859.

OGLETHORPE MEDICAL COLLEGE,—*Savannah, Georgia.*

The *Fifth* Annual course of Lectures in this Institution will begin on the 14th of Nov. next. The *Preliminary Lectures* will open on the 29th October.

FACULTY:

H. L. BYRD, M. D., Prof. Practice,
HOLMES STEELE, M. D., Prof. Obstetrics &c,
A. W. GRIGGS, M. D., Prof. Surgery,
WM. HAUSER, M. D., Prof. Physiology and Pathology,
HUGH A. BLAIR, M. D., Prof. Anatomy,
B. L. JONES, M. D., Prof. Chemistry,
WM. F. FEAY, M. D., Emeritus, Prof. Chem'y,
FRANKLIN DOZIER, M. D, Prof. Materia Medica.
V. H. TALIAFERRO, M. D., Emeritus Prof. Materia Medica,
WM. BISCHOFF, A. M., Prof Botany.

CHARGES:

For the full course.....$105	00
Matriculation fee (paid once only).....	5 00
Dissecting ticket.....10	00
Diploma.....30	00

One student from each Congressional District in Georgia; *one* from each Southern State, and *all the foreign Missionaries* of any religious denomination, *without exception*, educated gratuitously, save $15 only, for matriculation fee and dissecting ticket. The sons of Physicians have first choice of the beneficiary foundation, the sons of clergymen next, and all others are equal. For further information address

H. L. BYRD, M. D., *Dean.*
Oct. 8--6w. Savannah, Ga.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, ON Brooklyn Heights, 106 Pierrepont St. Corner of Clinton.

ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., } Principals.

This first class Institution will reopen Sept. 12th with rare facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies.

For circulars, etc., apply personally or by letter as above.
Brooklyn, New York. (Se 3—3mp)

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL

The next Session will commence Monday, the 1st of August, Boys in this School will be prepared for entering any class in College; and special attention will be given to such as wish only a good practical English Education.

Tuition per session of Twenty weeks $20, One dollar for Contingences is required of each Student in advance

JOHN. E. WHARTON, *Principal.*
June 20, 1859. 178tf.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING STORE.—We are now receiving our stock of Fall and Winter goods, embracing every thing in our line of business our Stock of *Ready Made Clothing* is complete and carefully selected, every Garment is warranted to be well made and of good material. We have also a large assortment of Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings which were selected with great care to suit the wants and purses of all classes and which we will make up in a superior manner and in a style to suit the most fastidious taste. A call from the public is most respectfully solicited. We take pleasure in showing our goods, feeling confident that they will recommend themselves upon inspection.

EFLAND & KIRKPATRICK.
Greensboro, Sept., 1859. 38-1y.

Blank Warrants—For sale at this Office

Times' Correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7th, '59.

Political—The scramble for office—The New Hall of Representatives—Filibusters at work—Judge Douglas—Closing of the Theatre.

The organization of the next House of Representatives is the question that now occupies the attention of our political *quidnuncs*. It seems settled that Emerson Etheredge of Tennessee is to receive the combined support of the Black Republicans and southern Know Nothings. The "spoils" and minor offices in the gift of the Speaker will be distributed among the Republicans in return for their concession. Forney of the *Press* is straining every nerve to obtain the clerkship. He will run for it under the auspices of the opposition. Wendell has gone over neck and heels to Sewardism. This may secure him the printing. This grand combination scheme for the defeat of the Democrats may, however, prove a magnificent failure. It is not improbable that, at the eleventh hour some of the southern opposition members may awake to a consciousness of the fact that in affiliating with the anti-slavery zealots they are signing their own political death warrants and the contest will be so close that a single such vote may turn the scale.

The arrangement of seats in the Hall of Representatives is the theme of much dissatisfaction. The new sofas are represented as exceedingly cumbersome and uncomfortable. During the last session the members complained of cold. By the present plan a register is placed at every seat, so that baked Congressmen will be no rarity during the coming winter. One advantage must surely result from the changes made: the ladies in the galleries will no longer be saluted by the boots of honorable gentlemen peering above their desks in place of their intelligent faces. The removal of the desks will do away with all this—unless the gentlemen in question should choose to raise their pedal extremities on the shoulders of those sitting immediately in front.

Intelligence from the Gulf coast shows that the Filibusters are again on the wing both at Mobile and New Orleans. They will be closely watched by the U. S. officials in that vicinity.

The "little Giant" is here, but excites little attention. His friends are of opinion that the Judge's prospects for the Presidency would be better had there been no such thing as a *copy-right law*—or had he never lowered himself to contribute to *Harper's Magazine*.

Our Theatre is about to close for lack of support. It will, of course, re-open nearer the commencement of the session.

Q.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 10th.

Traits of the Times, showing a few of the Phases of Human Nature—A visit to Goldsboro and what we saw—Departure of a Missionary—Our Superior Court—The new Bank—What has become of our Savings Bank?

We propose to touch on two or three of the current items of the day and descant on them as illustrative of the mental tendencies of our people, showing alternately their versatility and folly, as well as their talent and far sighted wisdom. First we take Blondin and his extraordinary capers over that wilderness of horrors, Niagara; how strange it is that poor, weak man should choose to "play such fantastic tricks" in the face of one of the grandest marvels of creation, in the presence of the visible majesty of the almighty! How curious too, that hosts of imitators should immediately spring up around him, some even prepared to outdo his most astonishing feats; no wonder such a long list of accidents should overrun the columns of our papers, men drowning themselves and even the girls and boys fracturing their arms and legs in attempts at imitating the "great" Blondin! What an odd idea that was of cooking an omelet and rolling a wheelbarrow on the rope; but he has at last run the length of his string, only promising next time to outdo himself; we suppose he will dance a polka on his head or cut the pigeon wing in mid-air and turn half a dozen summersets as he comes down. One of the papers gravely announces that Bonner, of the New York Ledger, has engaged him to write a series of "Mount Vernon articles" for his paper, each to be indited on the rope, equidistant from the two shores. Again; a remarkable instance of the most insane folly is that exhibited in Boston, where a magnificent statue by the most renowned sculptor of the age has just been erected to a man, whose equal in all that ennobles the human race and marks the patriot, sage and statesman the world can hardly hope to see again. And now after Everett has surpassed himself, and, therefore all others, in his Oration at the dedication of the Statue, arises the rabid howl of the Abolitionists, that it must be taken down. Can the ingenuity of human malice and wickedness go any further or more fully expose the utter insanity of its folly. We had intended to speak of Balloons and also of the "Great Eastern," both of which subjects occupy at present a large space in the public eye; our pen trembles as we venture to speak of these tremendous projects and their astonishing performances in connection with Blondin and Theodore Parker or in the same paragraph with "folly;" but we must remember that:

"Great wit and madness oft are near allied.
"And thin partitions do their bounds devide."

We paid a flying visit to Goldsboro last week, and, as it was the week of Superior Court, met a great many very pleasant acquaintances. Mrs. Griswold's Hotel keeps up its ancient reputation as being one of the best in the South, and we understand from those who know that Baker's is also first rate. The down train had its full complement of passengers, and the good looking conductor was as attentive to the ladies and as polite to the ruder sex as he always is. The evidences of improvement all along the roadside are very numerous, and contrast pleasantly with our reminiscences a few years ago. Villages are springing up around the depots, and large white houses peep out occasionally through the forests. We should despair of telling your readers how refreshingly the richly blended hues of maple, sumac, dogwood and those of the stately queen of the forest, the pine, seemed to our eyes, tired by incessant application to double columns of figures and interminable items of "Dr." and "Cr." The crops, especially corn, looked well, and suggestive of full barns and deep pockets.

Rev. Mr. Yates, formerly of this county, now a missionary of the Baptist Church at Shanghae, China, accompanied by his family, left us on Wednesday last, on his way to the scene of his labors; he goes to New York and sails thence direct to Shanghae, a voyage of three months or more. He was attended to the depot by a number of his clerical friends, and the parting was quite affecting.

Our Superior Court was in session last week, Judge Shepherd presiding. The Judge is certainly a hard working man, and the juries and bar do not enjoy much leisure before him. On Thursday evening the unfortunate Hogue, convicted of murder, was brought up to receive the sentence of the law. The Judge delivered an address of great force, doing much credit to his head and heart,—showing him to be a true Christian gentleman, imbued in all his impulses with the noblest feelings,—and concluded by pronouncing the awful doom that he should be hung on the 28th of this month. There seems to be universal regret at the report of Judge S's. contemplated resignation.

Mr. E. J. Erwin, at present cashier of the Branch Bank at Morganton, has been appointed to a similar situation in the new Bank at that place—his election having been deferred when the other officers were elected, thus filling the last vacancy in the Institution; Mr. Seaton Gales, formerly editor of the Register, was appointed Clerk here. At the last session of the Legislature a charter was procured for a Savings Bank, but since that time no steps have been taken. Such an institution would doubtless do great good in this community, as they have done elsewhere, wherever established—as in your town, Hillsboro and Warrenton. They operate much to the advantage of a laboring community and, as they issue no notes, they are not so liable to be affected by a panic as a bank of issue. In N. York and Philadelphia the Savings' Banks stand high among the monetary institutions and are very popular, and of great benefit to the clerks, seamstresses, &c.

Yours, &c., P. S S.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10th, 1859.

The Season—The Cricket Match—A Stroll on Broadway and a glimpse at distinguished Individuals—Large hoops and small "Poodles"—Fremont and the Presidency—A respectable Poet, and a famous Actor—Oysters and Editors—An exteusive medical Establishment—The Drama.

DEAR TIMES:—Here we are plodding briskly along toward blithe old winter with his purple nose and cherry cheeks—his horde of fun and frolic. The ladies—dear creatures—are beginning to shrug their pretty shoulders and throw out mysterious hints concerning the comfort and elegance of the latest style of furs, whilst consternation prevails among the tailors.

Well! the great long talked of International cricket match has been "played out" and the Britons have carried off the palm. The game was intensely exciting and drew together a large concourse of people,—from eight to ten thousand being present each day during the match. Of course the playing was superb.

Now then, friend Times, take our arm and prepare for a stroll up Broadway.—The afternoon is beautiful and a promenade will not materially injure you. The first object of interest that strikes us particularly, is a *very* handsome matron with VERY extensive hoops and a VERY small "poodle;" now we are not excessively attached to mongrel bred "poodles," any more than we are to the ladies who own them, so by the merest accident, of *course*, we happened to kick the poodle as it passed, which naturally enough elicited a yell from the animal and a terrible scowl from the fair owner—both of which were lost upon us as we passed onward amid the busy throng. A few steps farther and we encounter a rather handsome personage of perhaps forty years, with a well trimmed moustache and pensive contour, a second glance assure us that it is no other than the hero of the Rocky Mountains—Col. Fremont. He is evidently in a "brown study," perhaps thinking of the "White House," he might have occupied, but *didn't, en passant*—the hero is said to have written a letter declaring that he is not, and will not be a candidate for the Presidency of 1860. The letter is reported to conclude as follows: "I consented to hold that relation in 1856, against my better judgement and will, but I was assured that those who would rally around me possessed the power essential to my election; and I confess the 'bauble' as it might have been called by Oliver Cromwell, possessed attractions which I could not resist. But I would not again encounter all the vexation, mortification and annoyance I then encountered if the reward were to be ten thousand Presidencies." Amen!

But yonder goes another "man of mark." He is a rather tall, pale-faced specimen of the "*genus homo*" with a thin sprinkling of light brown whiskers edging an intelligent physiognomy. That is a respectable poet called WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE, of hereabouts. A little farther and the modern Roscius presents to his familiar "jib," at whose approach start up shades of "Jack Cade" and the "Gladiator," and at the sound of whose foot-fall the Ghost of Hamlet shrieks and tortured Melnotte eries—"Avaunt! Quit my sight!! I'll none o' thee!!!"

Report says that an immense oyster bed has been discovered in this vicinity worth over a million of dollars.

Horace Greely has returned from his Western tour and is again wielding the editorial pen. Look out for yourselves, "ye men of Athens!"

We were last week favored with a visit through the extensive laboratory of Messrs. Radway & Co., the popular physicians and chemists of this city. This is beyond all peradventure the largest medical establishment in the United States, if not in the entire world. Some idea of its vast resources may be formed from the following statistics which have been kindly furnished us by the proprietors. In the manufacture of their celebrated medicines this firm keep in constant employment about fifty hands, independent of six carpenters, who are wholly occupied in the construction of packing boxes alone. In addition to this they employ in various ways about a dozen teams; keep two of the largest glass factories in the country in constant operation manufacturing bottles, and monopolize the exclusive services of two of the most prominent job printing offices in town. Besides this they expend annually in advertising upwards of $30,000, and pay a yearly freight bill of not less than $25,000. We must not forget to add that an employee, of Messrs. Radway & Co., recently corked in a single hour, upwards of 450 bottles of their popular Relief. This is what we call a *promising institution*.

The theatres are driving a brisk business just now, although nothing novel is on the tapis. Laura Keene is floating upon the "Sea of Ice," by the way a rather cold subject for so warm heated a body as the vivacious Laura. Wallack is redressing old comedies, and creditably too at that. Won't somebody give us a fresh morsel of dramatic food, or must we die of *ennui*!

As ever yours,

QUEERSTREET.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.

BOSTON, Oct., 5, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Knowing that there is much interest felt in the South for Boston, I have thought that a few letters from here might not fill an unnoticed corner in your "Ledger of the South." (We would respectfully inform our correspondent that we don't exactly fancy the allusion to the "*Ledger*" in his quotation, as the reading of said paper has recently been forbidden in one of our Southern churches.—EDS.) In this first letter, you must not expect much more than a preface to those that shall follow; and as the preface is the place to make apologies, I must beg leave to insert one here.

The first one that comes up, must be in the shape of a defence of its inhabitants; and the same may apply to all New England.

There is, to a great extent, among Southerners who have never been among us, a mistaken idea relative to our politics; and many of you form opinions of the whole, from the senseless brawlings of a few "fire-eaters," who become desperate after being kept from office—either by their own weakness, or that of a clique to which they belong, and are ever ready to attack their own neighbor, if they think there may be a chance of becoming notorious, or of sharing the spoils of the vanquished. Such people as these have always had an existence, and probably always will; and no doubt but you have them with you—though perhaps not so plentifully as here, where we have but little chance to set the rascals to the plow of industry; and where more sensible men are two much engaged with their own honorable pursuits, to lash them from the forum.

But the world knows that we have a large amount of conservative spirit here; and in fact, every man who occupies any position—a few who have scrambled up the political ladder excepted—possesses good sense enough to mind his own business, and let every State do the same.—Yet, with all this *sensible reserve*, Boston has had, and perchance now enjoys, the name of being a nest of northern fire-eaters, and of deadly hostility to the institutions of the South; and she has obtained this name through the instrumentality of these very men as a general thing.

Therefore, let those who have before hated the Athens of America, now learn to look upon her in a different light; and if they must vent their spite upon northern principles, let them take hold of the rogues, and give us credit of having a large number of whole-souled men and women here, who are ever ready to act in the conservative right, and who would as gladly be rid of these public disturbers, as some of your people would be to lay hands on them. Perhaps it would not be a bad idea, to take both Northern and Southern disturbers out upon one of the western prairies and let them fight their battle, while the honest, and industrious of both climes might return to their homes, better friends, and with a better prospect of continuing so. But enough on this point; I trust there are many who know by experience, the truth of what I have said, and hoping those who have not, will take my word for it, I shall turn from it, to another theme

Nearly every school-boy knows the situation and history of Boston, and I shall not, therefore, mention everything connected with it here; but turn to points of interest in the city. Our public buildings are among the first in the United States, and in that sense, sustains the title that was long ago given the city—"Athens of America."

First among the number is the State House, which stands upon the highest elevation of land for many miles around, and its dome is the first landmark seen by the approaching mariner as he nears our Bay. It was built in the latter part of the last century, and with additions of latter years, it now covers an area of one hundred feet square. A view from the dome is really beautiful, as in a clear day, the eye can take in the vast city, together with the isle-studded harbor, Charlestown, Cambridge, Roxbury, Dorchester, Watertown, and the many smiling villages that surround these places, and stretch away as far as the eye can reach

Webster's statue has, within a few days past, been placed in front of the State-House; and Everett added one more laurel to his crown in his oration on this great man. We shall most likely have one of Choate on the other half of the grounds before many years, and it would be a prime addition.

The next building of importance, is the Custom House, which is built of Quincy Granite, and is one of the most beautiful and substantial buildings that Uncle Samuel has yet put up

The public Library is also a magnificent structure, which fronts the State-House—on the opposite side of our beautiful Common; and was completed about two years ago, at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars. The Library is very extensive, and contains nearly as many volumes as the building cost dollars.—Here every man, rich or poor, can read at the expense of a generous city.

The Athenæum is another beautiful structure, and contains, besides a large library of valuable books and an Academy of American fine arts; a gallery of statuary, and one of pictures; among which may be found many gems of the old masters, and modern imitators

The Grand Lodge of Freemasons, but recently sold their Temple to the United States—to be used for courts—and are now at work upon a new one, that will occupy a sightly place, facing the common.

It would be useless to name the churches that shoot heavenward their glittering spires, for we have nearly a hundred of them; some of which are beautiful and costly structures. Among those possessing more than common interest, is the Old South, and H. Brattle street Church; both of which stood in the days of the revolution, and the last named embosoms a canon ball in its front, that was fired from Dorchester Heights upon the city just before the English came to the conclusion, that the place was getting too hot for them.

Among the many places of amusement, are the Boston Theatre—one of the most beautiful in the world—and the Boston Museum—containing more than a million curiosities, some of which are of rare interest.

Our Hotels are numerous, and kept upon the whole soul plan, and where you are sure to find a home—while you have money—as in all places, and our "Autocrat" presides at the "breakfast table," and who is sure to reason or *joke* you out of the blues, if you happen to have them.

But my good knights of the quill, do not think that I am painting you a paradise, just because I have been pointing out a few particular gems on the bright side of the picture; and though Boston is very dear to me, yet I will not go so far as a certain professor, who attempts to show that the axeltree of the universe, has one end protruded hereabouts.

Ours is a beautiful city; one that enjoys as many, if not more, privileges, both social and commercial, as any other spot under the sun; yet there is a fearfully dark side of the picture—poverty, crime and wretchedness—which the casual observer does not note; and like every large city, Boston has its lights and shades.

In my next, I shall go over to Charlestown, and there, on the crest of Bunker Hill! point out the many scenes and places of interest to every American.

With much respect,

I am Yours truly,

GEORGE G SMALL.

DR. BAAKEE

TREATS ALL DISEASES.

DR. BAAKEE, will give special attention to the following diseases:—Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis and all other diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat and Lungs. Attention given to the treatment of all skin diseases—Lumbago, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Dispepsia, Piles and all derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels; and also, all Chronic diseases pertaining to women and children. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing, Cancer, Old Sores or Ulcers, Fistula, Swellings, Scald Head, Wens or Tumors of every description, and without the use of the knife. These last named diseases cannot be treated by Correspondence, therefore, the patients must place themselves under the doctor's personal supervision.

DR. BAAKEE has made a new discovery of a Fluid that will produce perfect absorption of the cataract, and restore perfect vision to the Eye, without the use of the knife or needle; and he cures all diseases of the EYES AND EARS, without the use of the Knife; and he has constantly on hand an excellent assortment of beautiful ARTIFICIAL EYES, and TYMPANUMS or (ear drums,) suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes.

DOCTOR BAAKEE is one of the most celebrated and skillful Physician and Surgeon now living; his fame is known personally in every principal city of the World. All letters containing ten cents directed to DOCTOR BAAKEE asking any question pertaining to any disease shall be promptly answered, and all Chronic diseases can be treated by Correspondence except those mentioned that will require his personal supervision.

☞ Office Hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DR. BAAKEE.

Office, No. 74 Lexington street, between Charles and Liberty streets, Baltimore, Md.

1-1y.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

In times of Epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister, in every possible way to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enrol their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all persons suffering under Chronic Diseases of a Virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal-treatment, the effect of drugs, &c., when they apply by letter or otherwise, and, in cases of extreme poverty, to Furnish Medicines free of Charge. It is needless M add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their late Annual Report express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of the worst forms of Chronic Diseases, and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year. They feel confident that their efforts have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Various Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent *Free of Charge* to the afflicted.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2. South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec.*

June 11—1y.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

—I desire to sell my House and Lot, situated in a desirable place in Greensboro.

Terms reasonable. Enquire immediately of

Aug. 20—tf GEORGE M. ADAMS.

A FRIENDLY BUT EARNEST

request—those owing us

Accounts due 1st January, 1859, will please call and settle the same *immediately*. No interest will be charged on accounts due 1st July, 1859, if paid on or before 1st October.

COLE & AMIS.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1859.

C. C. COLE, J. W. ALBRIGHT. } *Editors and Proprietors.*

Contributors.

We present only a few names from the large number who contribute to THE TIMES:

F. W. CARUTHERS, D.D.,	GEO. W. COTHRAN,
WM. R. HUNTER,	R. G. STAPLES,
J. STARR HOLLOWAY,	STEPHEN F. MILLER,
Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY,	Prof. E. F. ROCKWELL,
J. WOODRUFF LEWIS,	MATILDA C. SMILEY,
S. J. C. WHITTLESEY,	FINLEY JOHNSON,
MARY W. JANVRIN,	LOTTIE LINWOOD,
WILLIE E. PABOR,	CLARA AUGUSTA,
INA CLAYTON.	A. PERRY SPERRY,
C. G. DUNN,	Mrs. DI VERNON,
ANNA M. BATES.	PAUL RIVINWOOD,
GRACE MILWOOD.	Mdm. O. W. LeVERT
Mrs. I. M. HUTCHINSON,	Mrs. E. C. LOOMIS,
ED. ST. GEO. COOKE,	JULIA SOUTHALL,
Mrs. C. HUTCHINS,	H. A. DWIGHT,
GRIFFITH J. McREE. and others.	J. C. FITZ GERALD and others.

$200,00 IN PRIZES.

The Publishers of *The Times* propose giving $200,09 in prizes for the three best Original Stories, scenes laid in America, which may be received by them between this and the 15th of December.

For the best Story.....	$100.00
For the second best.....	50.00
For the third best.....	50.00

These prizes will be awarded the 15th of December, if Stories are received to justify an award. The length of the stories, and the subjects, provided they are of a moral character, will be left to the discretion of the writers. Three impartial judges will make the awards, and to shun all appearance of collusion, manuscripts should be mailed to the publishers of *The Times*, marked "Prize Story," and the name of the writer should be sealed in a separate envelope.

COLE & ALBRIGHT,
Publishers of THE TIMES,
Greensboro', N. C. Sep. 13, 1859.

☞Our Exchanges will confer a favor upon us, and perhaps upon some of their patrons, by calling attention to the above.

INEBRIATE ASYLUMS.

Some two or three years ago a writer in one of the Wilmington dailies of this State, urged with forcible arguments the propriety of establishing Asylums for the treatment of the Inebriate. The Prohibition move being defeated, this proposition was made. We remember that little notice was paid to the proposition, and but few seconded the move.

We are pleased, however, to see that the experiment has been made in some of the other States with great success.

Noticing the fact that Prof. Dunbar, of Baltimore, is at the head of a movement in that city, designed to be the initiative of an Inebriate Asylum for Maryland, the Am. Medical Gazette, (Dr. Reese) makes an eloquent appeal in behalf of institutions of this character. The need of such a remedial measure is becoming so apparent of late, that doubts as to its necessity and importance are being rapidly dispelled, where any have existed. The Gazette says:

"Intemperance, it is now more than obvious is the prolific parent of a multitude of the deeds of darkness and blood which are cursing our cities everywhere; it is the giant iniquity of our country and age, imperatively demanding the combined wisdom and power of the pulpit and the press for its suppression; nor can any christian or philanthropist fail to sympathise with a movement which seeks the rescue of its victims before it is too late. All that has been done in this behalf heretofore is in danger of being lost, unless some new and more efficient agencies are enlisted; for, with our amazing increase of population, there is a corresponding increase of the means, facilities, and opportunities for the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating drinks, whereby the physical, social, and moral mischiefs of intemperance are multiplying on every hand, and the victims are augmenting.

"What, then, is to be done? If by no legislative wisdom or device this pestilence can be stayed; if all our cities must continue to be cursed with licensed or unlicensed snares by the thousand, until 'Young America' is in danger of being drowned in a deluge of intemperance; and if our political rulers love to have it so; then, in the name of God and humanity, we ask, who shall object to the opening of asylums for the victims of this horrid traffic, so that they, or their friends in their behalf, may have a door open for their escape, without awaiting the ordinary results in the lunatic asylum, the prison, the gallows of the murderer, or the grave of the suicide!"

Great numbers of young men in our Atlantic cities would find an Inebriate Asylum an effectual refuge, if they could be even temporarily committed for moral restraint and treatment.

A Chapter about Mountains.

Few of our readers may be aware that the loftiest and noblest peak in the United States East of the Rocky Mountains towers amid the magnificent mountain scenery of the western portion of the old North State. This region of country has been aptly styled by those who have visited its wild and rugged district, the Switzerland of the New World. Its ranges of majestic mountains rising one above the other, until their summits are lost in the dim distance, its secluded valleys embosomed by a hundred hills each of which presents a new and varied landscape, embrace attractions for the lover of Nature in her sullen grandeur, rarely equaled and never surpassed, even in the famed gorges of the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Until a very recent period it was supposed that Mt. Mitchell (named from the late Prof. Mitchell of the University of N. C., who first measured its true altitude,) was the highest peak. Later explorations, however, have shown that there are two still higher in the great Smoky or Unaka range of mountains near the line between North Carolina and Tennessee and close to the head waters of the Oconaluftee and Little Pigeon rivers. Mt. Mitchell is 6,711 feet above the level of the sea. Mt. Guyot, so called from Prof. Guyot of Princeton who has made measurements of some of these peaks, reaches the height of 6,734 feet. Mount Buckley, named after Mr. Buckley, who has lately been engaged in the same scientific computation, is the highest peak yet measured being 6,755 feet high. It is situated near the head of Deep Creek and Nolands Creek, tributary to the Tuckasege in North Carolina and Little River in Tennessee. It is covered with fine balsam.

This, so far as has been ascertained, is the loftiest summit in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. These elevations very satisfactorily show why Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee have a northern climate though in a southern latitude.—The trees which cover these ranges will also suggest to those skilled in climatology, as indicated in the vegetable productions of a country, the existence of a winter climate in a part of North Carolina, not unlike that of more northern latitudes. In fact there is no portion of the Union more healthy than the tract traversed by the mountains of our State.

A GOOD DAY'S BUSINESS.—The Central Railroad despatched yesterday *one hundred and three cars* with freight to the amount of $5,400; besides which the passenger train that left at 12 o'clock, noon, took one hundred and sixty passengers, which, at an average of say $5 a piece, would give $830, or *six thousand two hundred and thirty dollars* for the day's business! exclusive of the fare of the night passenger train.—*Savannah News.*

The above is the result of a well managed road that is worked for low freights—by careful and attentive officers that labor to make their road attractive by a regular system of kindness and attention to all customers.—The stock of this road at one time would not bring at auction more than 25 per cent., but for the last ten years it has not paid less than 8 per cent. dividends annually, and the stock is now worth 20 per cent. above its per value.

It is estimated that the tobacco crop of Connecticut this year will be worth $1,000,000.

Execution of Colonel Hayne.

Among the distinguished men who fel victims during the war of the American Revolution, was Col. Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina; a man who, by his amiability of character and high sentiments, honor and uprightness, had secured the good will and affection of all who knew him. He had a wife and six small children, the oldest a boy of thirteen years of age. His wife, to whom he was tenderly attached, fell a victim to disease, an event hastened not improbably by the inconveniences and sufferings incident to a state of war, in which the whole family largely participated. Col. Hayne himself was taken prisoner by the British forces, and in a short time was executed on the gallows, under circumstances calculated to excite the deepest commiseration. A great number of persons, both English and American, interceded for his life. The ladies of Charleston signed a petition in his behalf, his motherless children were presented on their bended knees as humble suitors for their beloved father, but all in vain. During the imprisonment of the father, the oldest son was permitted to stay with him in prison. Beholding his only surviving parent, for whom he felt the deepest affection, loaded with irons and condemned to die, he was overwhelmed with consternation and sorrow. The wretched father endeavored to console him by reminding him that the unavailing grief of the son tended only to increase his own misery, that we come into this world merely to die, and he could even rejoice that his troubles were so near at an end. "To-morrow," said he, "I set out for immortality. You will accompany me to the place of execution; and when I am dead, take my body and bury it by the side of your mother." The youth here fell on his father's neck, crying, "Oh, my father! my father! I will die for you, I will die with you." Col. Hayne, as he was loaded with irons, was unable to return the embrace of his son, and merely said to him in reply—"Live, my son; live to honor God by a good life; live to serve your country; and live to take care of your brother and little sisters." The next morning Col. Hayne was conducted to the place of execution. His son accompanied him. Soon as they came in sight of the gallows, the father strengthened himself and said, "Now, my son, show yourself a man! That tree is the boundary of my life, and all my life's sorrows. Beyond that, the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. Don't lay too much at heart at our separation; it will be but short. To-day I die, and you, my son, though but young, must shortly follow me." "Yes, father, I shall shortly follow you, for, indeed, I feel that I cannot live long." And his melancholy anticipation was fulfilled in a manner more dreadful than is implied in a mere extinction of life. On seeing his father in the hands of the executioner, and then, struggling in the halter, he stood like one transfixed and motionless with horror. Till then he had wept incessantly; but soon as he saw that sight, the fountains of his tears were staunched, and he never wept more. He died insane; and in his last moments often called upon his father, in terms that brought tears from the hardest hearts.

The Value of Stories.

A gentleman who acted as private secretary and amanuensis for Prescott, the historian, gives some extremely interesting particulars in relation to the habits of this remarkable man. He was as regular in his movements as clockwork, and among his invariable habits was that of listening every day of his life, for the space of an hour, to some story or tale, read to him by his wife or his secretary. He needed this kind of mental refreshment as a relief from his grave study of the matter-of-fact history which he worked, as much as he needed sleep or exercise in the open air. And what he required, every mind requires. Stories, therefore, are as necessary to the preservation and improvement of the human intellect as any other kind of literary exercise. It is only the thoughtless and unphilosophical who speak of stories with contempt. They are to the sober realities of life what flowers are to the vegetable world. Roses and violets are as important to the economy of the universe as the oaks and cedars.

The story writer, therefore, is not to be held in less esteem than the author of ponderous volumes of history or dissertations on philosophy and political economy. Each has it sphere, and is entitled to respect according to the degree of ability with which he fulfills the duty which his talents qualify him to discharge.

MR. EVERETT TO OCCUPY THE PULPIT. The Boston correspondent of the Amherst *Express* says that Hon. Edward Everett will supply the pulpit one Sunday at the South Congregational Church in Boston, during the absence in Europe of Rev. E. E. Hale.

DR. CRAVEN:—The North Carolina Christian Advocate says Dr. Craven, President of Trinity College, is preparing works on Mental and Moral Science to meet the wants of our Schools and Colleges, the present works in use on these subjects being objectionable on several points.

A MASONIC TEMPLE AT WASHINGTON.—It is stated that the Masons contemplate the raising of a fund of $100,000, a portion of which is to be devoted to the building of a Masonic Temple at the seat of the federal government, and the revenue derived from it to be applied to the purpose of establishing a house for the support and education of the orphan children of deceased Masons.

STEEL TYPES.—A Frenchman, by the name of Combarien, has announced his ability and his intention of producing steel types, the durability of which will be beyond calculation. He has already invented a machine for making type, which produces ten thousand at one stroke.

PRESENTATION TO AN AMERICAN CONSUL.—Queen Victoria has presented Mr. Harris, the U. S. Minister to Japan, with a gold snuff-box. The presentation took place on the U. S. steamship Mississippi on the 27th of April, and was made by Mr. Allcock, the English Consul General for Japan.—The box is about six inches in length, four in width and two in depth, and is of wrought gold, handsomely chased. On the top is the Queen's cypher, surrounded by a wreath of diamonds.—The gift is valued at $2,000.

SALES OF WEBSTER'S DICTIONARIES.—From certain published statements of the leading booksellers from every part of the country, it would seem that the sales of the various editions of Webster's Dictionaries are enormous, exceeding many times the sales of all other dictionaries put together. We learn that there are five different editions of our great American lexicographer now puolished in English dictionaries which are confessedly based on Webster. A recent article in the London Critic admits that the orthography of Webster's Dictionary is all but *universal* in the United States.—*Boston Daily Journal.*

Sadi was taken prisoner by the Turks. An Aleppo merchant ransomed him and gave him his daughter in marriage, with 100 sequins. She turned out a scold.—"Are you not the man whom my father bought for ten pieces of gold?" she said. "Yes," replied Sadi, "and he sold me again for 100 sequins!"

POTATOES.

Irish Potatoes should be secured the latter part of this month. If you have a large crop, it will well repay the expense to get a potato plow. Pitkin's patent is a very good one, and will throw the potatoes out clear of dirt as fast as ten hands will gather them.

MAGNIFICENT BEQUEST.—The late Major M. A. Browder left, by his will, $100,000 to the Glenville College and Military Institute, Ala., the interest of which is to be applied to the payment of professors' salaries and the education of poor boys.

COMMERCE OF ALEXANDRIA, VA.—The Alexandria (Va.) Sentinel states that the number of foreign arrivals at that port during the month of August was greater than during any previous month for the last six years. The ship Falmouth has just completed the discharge of her cargo of railroad iron, for the Orange and Alexandria Railroad extension and the St Charles, from Liverpool, is now discharging a cargo of salt.

Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is in the 83d year of his age, and all his eight associate Justices, except one, are over 70 years.

SALE OF THE NATURAL BRIDGE.—Colonel J. Wooten, a few days since, disposed of the Natural Bridge property, to John Lustre, for the sum of $12,000. The Natural Bridge, Rockbridge county, Va., next to the Falls of Niagara, is the greatest natural curiosity in the United States.

SOLD.—A large body of land, 92,000 acres, lying in the counties of Highland, Randolph and Pendleton, Va., has been sold for $60,000 to a Northern Emigrant Society, who design settling upon it.

A FEMALE ÆRONAUT.—Madame Poitevin, widow of the well-known æronaut, recently made a balloon ascencion at Rouen, (France) accompanied in the car by her assistant, in the costume of Sancho Panza, while below was suspended a donkey, mounted by a new Dulcina del Tobosa, whose white toilet was visible when the balloon itself could hardly be perceived. The decent was effected in safety at Franquevill.

A new post office has been established at the Carolina Seminary, Greene county, N. C.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

Resignation.

BY INVALID.

When Misfortune's sable curtain
Hangs above us like a pall;
And Affliction's brimming chalice
Mixed with wormwood and with gall;
By our Father's hand is proffered,
To our own reluctant lip;
Let us then with humble meekness,
Both the sweet and bitter sip.

Should the orderings of Fortune,
Ever seem to be severe;
And the Future's dim horizon,
Overspread with clouds appear;
Let us press undaunted onward,
With unshrinking, hopeful hearts;
Vowing, ever, in life's battle,
Faithfully to do our parts.

And when, at last, with faltering footsteps,
We approach Death's turbid flood;
Then let us not faint nor fear to follow,
Where our Savior's feet have trod.
Trusting to his promised presence,
When the twilight shade grows dark;
Close our eyes with firm reliance,
That he'll safely guide our barque.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES

ACROSTICAL LINES.

BY HYPERION.

Meet not the world with a brow that is saddened,
All Nature is ever both cheerful and gay;
Rather be mirthful but modest and mindful
Than to sigh and to grieve precious time away.
Happiness dwells but i' the mind that's contented,
And Happiness only is worth striving for:

Others may strive for preferment or pleasure,
Consoling themselves with its idle renown;
O take heed, my friend, th' errors of others,
Lest for the like errors you meet the world's frown.
Look well to the Future,—though darksome and dreary,
Into sunshine and beauty its darkness may turn;
Ne'er falter nor tremble, what e'er may betide you,
Stand firm to the Right and you're free from all harm.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—We are pleased to notice, says the Newbern Progress, frequent arrivals of country produce from Western North Carolina, such as green and dried fruit, flour and wheat, &c. By the last arrival per Railroad, we noticed that a lot of excellent cabbage heads consigned to Messrs. Fisher and Foard, which sold readily at from 10 to 12½ cents "a head."

Rev. C. D. Smith, editor of the Franklin Observer, has been appointed assistant State Geologist by Prof. Emmons, and will soon proceed to his field of labor.

Mr. John R. Harrison, of Raleigh, has been appointed general agent to receive all articles designed for exhibition at the State. Fair.

Six shares of the W. & W. R. Road stock was sold in Wilmington the other day, privately, at $75 per share, at 90 days.

The notorious and unprincipled Barnum, has offered the sum of £2,000 per annum to Mr. Spurgeon to make a lecture tour in the United States. Mr. Spurgeon replied by writing simply "Acts, xiii, 10," and sending it to Barnum. The verse reads thus: "O, full of subtlety and all mischief, thou child of the devil, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?"

D. H. London, Esq., of Richmond, is addressing public meetings in Virginia, upon the subjpct of a direct trade with foreign ports, by the commercial towns of the South.

Mr. N. P. Willis of the Home Jourhal, recently published a graphic narrative of the marriage of Lieut. Maury, when a young man to a princess of one of the Owhyee Islands, which is going the rounds of the press, as a fact. Lieut. Maory denies the whole story.

A GENUINE BUST OF ELOQUENCE—At the Monumental Celebration at Chelmsford yesterday, the venerable colored gentleman of Boston, Deacon Cyrus Foster, was present as "a native," and being a conspicuous listner at the table, was invited to speak. He arose amid applause, said several good things amid laughter and then sat down amid both laughter and applause. We were confident that the Deacon was wholly unprepared, and consequently took verbatim notes of his remarks, which, our report having closed before their full use suggested itself, we introduce here.

He said—"Mr. President—I thank you for dis chance to 'spress my feelings,—for I was bred and born here—my father's smart a man as what ever fought, fit and bled in de rebolution, and his was the only colored family here in dis town den. Some of the bravest men in de Rebolution came from Chelmsford,—and as to de colored patriots, why Cryspus Attucks who fell in State street was ten times as black as eber I was." [Great applause, followed by "Jordan" from the Band.]

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

If every Flower A Rose would be.

BY WILLIE E. PABOR.

If every flower a rose would be,
And every hill a mountain,
The river rather be the sea,
The little rill a fountain,
Would Nature keep that harmony
Which now in all her works we see?

If violets grew proud and said
Their station was too lowly;
If the oak sapling hung its head
Because it grew so slowly,
Bethink you: would the tree or flower
Be pride of forest or of bower?

If daisies scorned their mottled hue
Because the valley lilly
Its whiteness from the same earth drew,
Would not the flower be silly?
And would the dew that decks them now
Sit them like diamonds on their brow?

If rubies, nightengales would be
Whose song forever varies,
If all the birds whose songs are free
Would rather be canaries,
Would field and meadow, vale and wood
Be vocal with the feathery brood?

Then heed the lesson, ye who chafe
Because of humble station;
The lowliest are ever safe
When discord rends the nation;
And he who highest stands is sure
To find his honors insecure.

Contentment, Nature daily teaches
To those who lend the willing ear;
Who listen while the Good Dame preaches
Yet makes the truth, by practice, clear;
And happiness those hearts shall find
Who cherish a contented mind.

The Little Insurgent,

AN EPISODE OF THE WARS OF LA CHOUANNERIE.

Translated for "The Times" from the French.

BY E. M. ALLEN.

CHAPTER I.

HOSPITALITY.

TOWARD the end of the year 1790, Armand de Thelouars, captain of the French Guards—married out of love, Henriette Elise of Lanno-Carhoet, neice of M. de Carhoet, who died in America while defending the traders of the New World against those of the Old.

Henriette possessed a beautiful face and a still more beautiful heart. She was one of those pure and simple daughters of Brittany, who lead a life of love and devotion, without ostentation, as naturally as others live and breathe. Her husband appreciated her worth, and cherished her tenderly. She had no family connexions since the death of her uncle, the Baron de Saulnes, who had raised and educated her. Her only remaining relative, was the Marquis de Graives, a frigid old man, who led a very retired life on his manor, and with whom Henriette was scarcely acquainted. The two sons of the Marquis were in the service of the King, and were reputed to be worthy, in every respect, of the name of their father.

Armand de Thelouars left Paris in the month of September, in the year 1792.—He returned to Brittany in order to join the royalist association, founded by his famous namesake Armand Tuffin de la Rouarie. The latter, also, was an old soldier of America, where he had acquired a great renown for intrepidity; but, differently from M. de Saulnes, he had returned to his own country, safe and sound. We know the result of his patient efforts to sustain the ruined throne. Badly seconded by some, betrayed by a wretch, whose name like that of Erostratus should never be pronounced, the Marquis de la Rouarie died at the last, and his plottings were ended.

But the work of a mind of that character, cannot be annihilated by a single blow. It is necessary, thus to speak, to kill it more than once to make a corpse of it. The organization that La Rouarie had imprinted on the Breton resistance, was so vivid and powerful that although the head was cut off, strength remained in the limbs, or at least in some of them. In Morbihan, de Silz, and de Lantivy were in arms; in Finisterre, d'Amphernay did not return his loyal sword to the scabbard, until a long time after; Boishardy, Caradeue, Du Bernard, Palierne, Du Bois-Guy, Ect., fought long after having lost the hope of victory; the prince of Falmont commenced, in fact, from that moment, in his hereditary domains, the chivalrous labors which were to fill his short and brilliant career.

Discouraged for an instant by the death of him whom the royalists of Brittany rightly regarded as their chief, M. de Thelouars had retired to his chateau, situated beyond the Vilaine, not far from Roche—Bernard, with his wife, and infant of a year old; but he soon received news from Morbihan which induced him to return to arms.

He departed one evening, without retinue, accompanied only by a youth named Janet Legoff, who was born at Cournon, on the estates of Lanno-Carhoet, and toward whom Armand showed a singular affection. As no retreat was safe in those troublous times, it was arranged that Madame Thelouars should join her husband some days after, in the vicinity of Ploermel. Janet Legoff had never before quitted his young mistress whom he loved with a sort of respectful adoration. He seemed very sorrowful at his departure, although his grief was somewhat moderated by that irresistable charm which draws youth toward dangerous adventures. He was at that time, fourteen or fifteen years of age; his face was timid, gentle and dreamy; his form was small but marvelously well knit, and strength could be seen under the easy grace of all his movements. Janet scarcely resembled the rude children of the Breton countries; he was, however, the son of peasants and of the poorest class. It was through charity that the mother of Henriette had given him an asylum.

It was on Friday, in the month of April 1793, that Madame de Thelouars started to join her husband. To travel in a carriage would have exposed her to dangers, almost certain. Henriette confided little Alain, her son, to the care of a maid servant mounted on a saddled mule; she seated herself on a powerful horse, and the pilgrimage commenced. They met with no accident in the beginning. The little caravan crossed the Vilaine above Redon, without hindrance. Henriette had designed to pass the night at her manor of Carhoet, situated in the valley of the Oust, half a league from the village of Cournon; but at the coming on of darkness, and at the moment when the cavalcade had reached the verge of the great moors which extend between Renac and Gacilly, a frightful storm suddenly burst upon them. It was one of those hurricanes mingled with hail, that almost always follow closely upon the equinoxes, in the neighborhood of the coast. The noise of the storm was so great and the darkness so black, that the followers of Madame de Thelouars were dispersed.—She was left alone in the midst of the moor, with Margaret the servant, who had charge of little Alain. In open day, the people of the country themselves, sometimes went astray in that inextricable labyrinth of foot-paths, which the carelessness of the Morbihanese peasant has traced through the tall furze of the moors. These paths diverged, returned, forked, radiated and joined each other again apparently without end. We would like to wager that the famous labyrinth of Crete was but a child's-play along side the moor of Renac. Judge of the situation of Henriette, lost in this wilderness on a tempestuous night, with a little child that was crying of fright, and having no other guide than the vivid flashes, which incessantly lighted up the darkness. Frightened and taken with that fever of anxiety which advises action and does not admit of delay, the young woman urged her horse and commended herself to Providence.—The servant followed her half crazy with terror.

They wandered a long time thus, in the forest of furze whose thorny heads spurred their horses. The night was already far advanced, when a flash showed them a black mass, that borrowed in the fugitive light of the storm, a sombre and fearful majesty. When the ligtning had extinguished itself, Henriette perceived before her a light. The black mass was a human dwelling, and, to judge by its dimensions, it might be a noble chateau. Henriette ordered Margaret to knock at the great door and ask for hospitality.

No one hurried to open it. When it was opened at last, an old domestic showed himself on the threshold. Instead of welcoming the poor travellers, he threw on them the rays of a dark lantern, while his other hand raised, out of pure precaution, the octagon barrel of a massive pistol. The examination did not appear to satisfy the old servant.

"If I had known" he growled between his teeth, "the devil take me if I would have opened—there's a village within earshot, on the right," added he aloud, "I advise you to go there and pass the night."

He pushed toward them the heavy door.

"My good man," exclaimed Henriette, "I am overcome with fatigue and I am ignorant of the way. In Heaven's name do not turn us away." The old man seemed to hesitate a moment.

"Facts are facts," he murmured at last, "the young lady looks tired, and the night is as black as the devil's face. Well, enter, Madame, the Marquis shall know nothing of it!"

Our two travellers did not wait for him to repeat the permission. Henriette looked around her and it seemed that the place was not entirely unfamiliar to her.

"Master shall know nothing about it," repeated the good man, pushing the bolts with all his strength; "he would be angry—and Pierre-Paul has not returned yet, there must be something new below—come in my young lady and warm yourself. What! there's a child, poor innocent creature! Ah! I've seen the time, when you would have met with a better reception than this; but we have to be suspicious in these times—the baby is really pretty, I wish it luck—but Pierre-Paul has not got back!"

Henriette and her servant eagerly approached the fire of green wood which was burning in the large chimney of the kitchen. Their clothes were soaked with rain, little Alain who was trembling with cold and fear, regained his happy, childish smile, in finding himself once more in light and warmth. Henriette kissed him with passionate tenderness.

"At whose house are we, my good man?" she asked.

"Pierre-Paul has not got back!" sadly repeated the old valet, whose name was Bernard; surely there must be something new, and God only knows what's to happen in these times."

"Madame asks you at whose house we are," said Margaret, astonished that any one should delay satisfying her mistress

"That's another affair," replied Bernard without hurrying. Prudence is the mother of all the virtues, and you are, perhaps, the wife of some cursed—with due respect to you—of some cursed *bleu*.

"I am Henriette of Lanno Carhoet, wife of Monsieur de Thelouars,"

"What!" exclaimed Bernard; "the neice of Monsieur the Marquis! and I didn't recognize you."

"Am I then at Graives—at my uncle's?" asked Henriette.

"My dear lady," said Bernard humbly, I am getting old, my eyes are failing, and then it's so long since I've seen you. How you've grown; but, I'll go and tell the Marquis.

Henriette stopped him. "Do not trouble my uncle's sleep," said she.

"His sleep!" repeated Bernard with sadness and mystery; he don't sleep—he don't sleep any more! they say that the servants of his majesty—God bless them—have confided to him a deposit,—something precious—very precious, more precious than silver or gold. He watches night and day without ceasing—ah! my good lady, it is a heavy labor for a man of the age of Monsieur the Marquis!

Henriette did not comprehend perfectly, but she did not have time to ask for explanations. Bernard took the pine-knot, which was burning, held by a split stick and inserted in a fissure in the interior wall of the chimney, and directed his steps toward the door, at the same time he invited the young lady, by a respectful gesture to follow him.

Blaise Honde of Bellisant, Marquis of Graives, was alone in a large square chamber, tapestried, and furnished with that ample and opulent magnificence which characterises the Breton luxury. He was a man of great height, but bent by age; he had, then, reached the extreme limits of old age, and counted more than a hundred years. On each side of his large, proud forehead, fell the yet thick locks of hair as white as snow. His dull, cloudy eyes seemed to cast no reflections from their deep hollows, but the boldly marked arch of his heavy eyebrows, and the severe lines of his mouth, showed that time had not overcome the unyielding determination of his character. He was seated in an arm chair, on whose high back was embroidered, in silver and gold, the escutcheon of Bellissant. On the table near him, was placed his sword, a prayer book and a heaving trumpet! the Marquis of Graives was deaf.

When Bernard appeared, the Marquis turned toward him with a vivacity which his age did not promise:

"Has Pierre-Paul returned?" he demanded applying the trumpet to his ear.

Bernard made a negative sign, at the same time stepping aside to give passage to Madame de Thelouars.

A cloud came over the brow of the old man, who, however, immediately arose, and advanced a few steps to meet Henriette whom he did not recognize.

"Mademoiselle de Lanno-Carhoet!" Bernard pronounced distinctly.

"My niece!" exclaimed the old man with astonishment.

"My uncle," stammered Henriette, whom M. de Graives had always inspired with respect, mixed with a large amount of fear, "I pray you will excuse me—my unexpected presence, is perhaps, an embarrassment to you."

The Marquis gravely and courteously kissed her on the forehead. "The daughter of my late, good and well-beloved cousin is always welcome at the chateau de Graives, however, my niece, I cannot say that I am glad to see you. We are living in unhappy times and full of peril, and my house is a dangerous retreat; be seated, my niece, you will find, so long as you will be pleased to stay here, a free and open hospitality."

"I shall depart to-morrow," said Henriette chilled by this cold reception. "And in the meantime, in order that I may not disturb you, permit me to retire."

The Marquis, instead of replying, bowed and kissed her forehead. Just as she had directed her steps toward the door, violent and precipitated blows were heard without. Bernard trembled and M. de Graives, who had not heard, guessed.—"Pierre-Paul!" said Bernard. "Go! go quick!" cried the Marquis with an unquiet eagerness; "your pardon, my niece," added he, repressing all exterior signs of emotion.—Henriette remained immoveable and thought no longer of going out. A secret instinct—a mother's instinct, warned her that an important event was about to take place. M. de Graives had seated himself again, calm, grave, and impassionate as before. The door opened violently and a man, covered with rain, perspiration and mud, rushed into the chamber.—It was Pierre-Paul. "They are coming!" he exclaimed as he entered.

"They are coming?" coldly repeated the Marquis. "Both from Vannes and Redon." "Are they far yet?" "On my heels! At the moment I am speaking to you, they must have already surrounded the chateau."

"How many are we?" "Two," replied Bernard.

"How many are they?" "Two hundred," replied Pierre-Paul.

The Marquis of Graives arose. His form had regained its height, his eye the bright and piercing flame of his youthful days.

"Let every body leave the chateau instantly," said he with a vibrating voice; "there is still time. As for myself, my post is here; I will remain at my post."

"Alone?" asked Bernard in a low voice.

The Marquis comprehended. A flash of pride gleamed under the shade of his thick eyebrows.

"To die," said he smiling, "has Bellissant ever needed company?"

TO BE CONTINUED.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

The Miniature.

BY INA CLAYTON.

"I want your miniature, wife,
For when you're gone away
I shall look at it, my dearest love,
At least three times a day."

So straightway to the artist went
The flattered little wife,
And got her miniature "took"
Which was true to life.

He looked at it admiringly
Called it a priceless token,
And sighed at tho't of being left
As if his heart was broken.

The wife returned in just three months
The miniature was on the shelf
It had not been ope'd, the Hottentot
Had thought alone of self!

"Your miniature" he said, "dear wife
Has been to me a treasure
To look a it and think of you
Has been my only pleasure."

"Dear John you're telling me a squib
My miniature you have not seen,
I've had it with me all the time
You see I'm not so green.

The case was left 'tis very true
But the "picter" love, I've surely had,
Oh! John, to fetch you out in such a squib
'Tis really quite too bad!"

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

LIFE.

BY JOHN R. WALKER.

[This simple waif is most respectfully and with much esteem inscribed to Mrs L. H. Sigourney]

Living and existing are very familiar terms, and terms, often synonymously employed. We wish, however, to be understood as using this term life in contradistinction to bare existence, which is a very different thing. And without stopping to particularize at any very great length we will simply glance at a few of the suggestions which grew out of this distinction.

It is one thing to exist, it is another thing to live. Take for instance the painfully familiar example of the drunkard, whose humanity is dissolved in alcohol, and who reels through existence in an endless night. How much real life is there in him? The gambler, too, whose sphere of action is no broader than the card-table and no deeper than the dicebox; and again, the sensualist, who whirls through existence in a giddy sound of sensation, and squanders the rich heirloom of his manhood in indolence and vice; how much of true *life* is there in him?

Now, then, turn and look at the other picture. Look at the scholar; and see how he lives the past as well as the present and the future; now conversing with Homer, and now the guest of Shakspeare; now challenging the philosophy of Bacon, and now the charmed companion of Newton, now wrapt in the vast epochs of history, and now participating in the great revolutions that from time to time have thundered along the ramparts of the world. Now moving in the stupendous march of Napoleon, and now feasting at the carnival of American Liberty. Now walking the bounding deck of Columbus and now threading the splendid avenues of Pompeii.

Look at the mechanician, too, whose busy brain spans continents with fire, and before whose burning thought populous cities rise into form and commerce soars upon her wings of vapor. Trace the emanations of his genius far out into the infancy of his race, among the tottering columns of the Orient, and the magnificent temples of the West; and whose earliest efforts beat against the great heart of humanity to-day pregnant with immortal memories. This is *life*; this is living on the highest plane of being, and moving in the widest orbit of our mortality.

Then the industrious and energetic man whose honesty is, perhaps, his only capital, (and too often not a very remunerative one) but who presses forward manfully in the great conflict for *right*; who holds on to integrity and principle, and fights the "good fight" with a resolute heart; how he lives through all time and how the pulsations of his gigantic nature vibrate through the swell of ages.

Oh; it does not require a great head, as much as it does a great heart, to rock the cradles of generations, and give humanity its noble inspirations. It isn't as much logic as it is affection that sways the masses and appeals to the hearts of men. Oh! the man of sloth, what does he know of actual life? and the indolent man, too, what does he know of the essence of true life, gambling away his days in apathy, and sinking at last, an intruder into a grave he has not earned. Oh! the magnificent possibilities that dwindle and flicker in the socket of a slothful life.—Then there is the selfish and avaricious man, what of life is there in these? Groveling in the basest sloughs of nature and "existing only to smart;" moving in a world peopled with the abominations of their own evil hearts, and dragging through existence in an atmosphere rendered morally fetid by their own foul breath. Contrast these with the noble examples of the good and the true which make up the phalanx of the immortal and swells the long retinue of centures.

Oh! a close analysis of real life sometimes forcibly impresses us with the fact of how little some people live. And if we could only get at the truth of the thing, depend upon it we should discover that a great deal of the evil that burdens society is attributable to this simple matter of only half living, or, rather not living at all, but merely existing.

The fact is, if a man lives *thoroughly* he cannot find time to do much evil, because the duties and responsibilities of life engross his thoughts to the exclusion of extraneous iniquities.

The sin of indolence lies not, so much in the bare fact of *doing nothing* as it does in the opportunities it affords for *doing evil*. As a rule, you will find that the hardened criminal is actually a lazy man, though perhaps, and it is very probable, that he *works exceedingly hard* to avoid *working at all*.

Did you ever pause to consider what a mean thing it is to endeavor to shirk the responsibilities of life, and to stalk through the world a human vulture "seeking whom to devour?" To say nothing about the sin itself, have you, we ask, ever thought of the meanness of a condition like this and have you ever thought of the significance of those words:—"He that maketh haste to be rich shall not be innocent?"

Reader, shall yours be a slothful, apathetic and barren existence, or shall it be a noble, prolific and splendid life?

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

ALL IS WELL.

BY LELA.

With how much satisfaction, and what a sense of pleasurable emotions it brings to the heart to look calmly upon the events of life in their different phases, and be able to say, *all is well*.

Clouds of storm succeed the most brilliant sunshine—so in our life; the most hopeful vision of youth passeth away as a shadow and all becomes darkness.

I have seen the young in the first flush of manhood, when life was just opening her brilliant portals to admit him to her gayeties; and the long vista seemed fraught only with golden shadows, stricken down upon the bed of *sickness*, and *pain*, and *death!* The stranger's hand in a strange clime administered to his many wants, and cheered him in his gloomy moments, and tears of sympathy were shed for absent friends—and prayers breathed that the mother's heart in a far land might be made not desolate—that her boy *might not die!*

But that enemy of man the Death Angel kept his dark watch, guarding with jealous care his victim—till alas, he claims him for his prey—the spirit has gone to rest and—all is well.

Will the mother's heart become reconciled to this great grief God has visited her with—will she look calmly upon His work and say "Thy will be done" not mine?

Willing hands and cheerful hearts have labored in vain against His will; and shall we repine, or strive to alter the decrees of His mysterious ways? Faith shall make us whole, let us become reconciled to difficulties and sorrows in this world and leave our God to judge and all with us *shall be well*.

Affliction may come not in vain. A life, all summer, with glittering joys forever, leads the mind into an abyss of darkness so surrounded by the gay frivolities of fashion, that seemingly the soul becomes torpid and dead to the realities that beset our real life, and it needs the purifying influence of sorrow, administered by the Divine hand to warn us that all things passeth away—that change is ever on us, that *all* things are mutable on this earth—God only immutable—that in Him only can we trust and have Faith. "He doeth all things well."

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.

At the State Fair on Saturday the $1,000 prize for the best thorough bred Stallion was awarded to Revenue by imported Trustee, owned by the Hon. John M. Botts.

Diligence is in itself alone a fortune and industry is a good estate for a man to have and to hold.

THE TIMES

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

TERMS—$2.00 a year in advance.

☞ No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, nor will the paper be sent longer than paid for. ☜

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Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT,
Greensboro, N. C.

HEALTH OF GREENSBORO. — Though through many years past Greensboro has been noted for its healthfulness, yet we have seldom known it so blessed with health as during the present fall. This fact will quiet the uneasiness so natural to the many parents in the various Southern States, who have daughters so far from home. One evening last week we attended the exercises of the College, and *every young lady* connected with the institution answered to the roll calling. Not one, from about one hundred and sixty, too unwell to attend to the duties of college.

This instance is only given as an example of the healthfulness of our town and schools, and to give quiet to the anxious minds of parents.

Greene Monument Association—Winter Course of Lectures.

We have the pleasure to announce that the "Greene Monument Association" has succeeded in securing a course of Lectures for the winter. The Lecture by Dr. Caruthers, advertised for last month, was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather. It will be delivered on next Friday night, 21st inst. Prof. Hubbard of Chapel Hill, Duncan K. McRae, Esq., of Newbern, and Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, have each promised to deliver a lecture during the season, which will be duly announced.

All the citizens interested in the object of the Association are respectfully requested to be present on next Friday evening, as important questions, besides the lecture, will be presented for consideration.

MR. LA MOUNTAINE, the æronaut, supposed to have been lost, was heard from on the eleventh day after his ascent. He landed 300 miles north of Watertown, in the Canadian wilderness. He and his company were four days without food, and were at last brought out of the wilderness by Indian guides in canoes. They lost the balloon and all they had in it. They were fortunately discovered by Mr. Cameron, who was looking for timber, probably along the headwaters of the Gatinean River. Indian guides were found, who brought them down to Ottawa in bark canoes. They were less than five hours in the air, and must have landed about 10 o'clock at night, having traveled at the rate of a mile a minute, the balloon being from four to five miles above the earth. This extraordinary voyage due north strikes a hard blow at the favorite theory of a steady easterly current in the upper strata of atmosphere. Ten hours further travel in that direction would have brought them to the point where Sir John Franklin is supposed to have perished.

PICTURES.—Our friend, W. C. Donnell, who has recently purchased and refitted the "Picture Gallery," has shown us during the past week some beautiful specimens of his art. The enchanting landscape scenery in the background lends a charm and naturalness to his pictures we have never seen before. He is taking ambrotypes at fifty cents and upwards.

PEACE IN EUROPE.—The last arrival from Europe, says there was every appearance of a settlement of Italian affairs, by the Peace Congress.

WE take pleasure in calling attention to the card by Dr. Wm. Houser, on this page, and to the advertisement of the Oglethorpe Medical College.

Elections.

Elections were held on the 3rd inst., in the States of Georgia, Mississippi, and Florida. They have all gone for the Democracy by large majorities.—On Tuesday of this week, elections are held in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, with a Territorial election in Kansas.

State officers and Legislature are to be chosen in each of Ohio, Iowa and Minnesota with a member of Congress (to fill a vacancy) in Ohio: while United States Senators in place of George E. Pugh (Dem.) in Ohio, and James Harlan (Rep.) in Iowa are to be chosen by the Legislature now to be elected. In Minesota, State officers, Members of Congress, (two,) and a Legislature, are to be chosen; and that Legislature fill the seat in the United States Senate lately vacated by Gen. Shields. Iowa chooses only county officers this year. Pennsylvania chooses two subordinate State officers, part of a Senate, and a House.

CALIFORNIA.—Latham, democrat, has been elected Governor by a large majority. Scott and Burrick, democrats, are elected to Congress, and the Legislature is democratic.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A YOUNG LADY. A week or so since a young child of three or four years of age and a daughter of Dr. J. H. Wayt, while playing about the yard, attached to Mrs. Reed's residence, in Henry county, Virginia, was struck on the foot by a rattlesnake.—Mrs. Wayt was absent when it occurred, but owing to the presence of mind and heroic conduct of a young lady, (Miss C. Reed,) the child's life was saved. She, without a moments hesitation, and fully aware of the danger she incurred, set to work to draw the poison from the wound by applying her mouth to the bite and sucking out the virus, which she persevered in, until she was satisfied that the poison had been eradicated. Up to this time she has experienced no ill effects from the poison; and the child, with the exception of a swelling of the foot and leg, was well in a few days.

GAS FROM WATER.—The city of Wilmington, in Delaware, is lighted with water gas, in which only twenty-five to forty pounds of rosin is required as the carbonizing element for one thousand feet of gas. The cost of the gas is said to be from thirty to fifty cents per one thousand feet, and it is so much more brilliant than coal gas that the Philadelphia Gas Company is said to have determined to substitute it. It will save nine-tenths of the labor and expense of erecting gas works. The odor is rather agreeable than otherwise—Philadelphia will save $740,000 a year, and New York $1,500,000, by the discovery, even at $1 per one thousand feet. New Gas Companies should heed.

FILIBUSTERS.—The first week in this month witnessed quite an activity among the Filibusters. Walker and his adherents made several attempts to escape, but by the very vigilant watch of the proper authorities, they were arrested and brought back. The scenes are principally laid in New Orleans.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS:—The usual weekly instalment of murders, robberies &c., by the Indians is in with great punctuality. A dispatch dated St. Louis, October 7th, says:

A dispacth from Independence says that the mail which left there on the 19th for Santa Fe was attacked by the Indians beyond Paunce Ford, and the conductor and one man were killed.—The in coming mail, due on Tuesday has not arrived, and fears are entertained for its safety.

It would not be well for the Government to send an effective force to the frontiers?

PRIVATE CORNER.

We have contributions from Miss Mary W. Janvrin, Ina Clayton, Julia Southall, Pataula &c., for which we are obliged to the writers, and hope they will find it convenient and agreeable to write us often the approaching Winter. While we are making such preparations for next year, let us not forget the present.

A WELL GOVERNED CITY.—The Norfolk Day Book says that Norfolk with its 20,000 inhabitants, is the most easily governed city in the Union.

HARD ON GAMBLERS.—They appear to be pretty hard on the sporting gentry in South Carolina. The Columbia Carolinian, in reporting the proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas in that city, gives the following:

"The State vs George Patton—gambling. The defendant was found guilty at the last term on 3 indictments for the above offence, and plead guilty on a fourth at this term. Not appearing on sentence day, the following sealed sentences were left by Judge Wardlaw and read to the defendant by His Honor Judge O' Neall: In the first case the defendant to be imprisoned nine months and pay a fine of $500 In the second case, to pay a fine of $500 and be imprisoned six months—the imprisonment to commence at the expiration of the sentence in the first case. In the third case, to pay a fine of $500 and be imprisoned 6 months, to commence at the expiration of imprisonment in the preceding case. In the fourth case, to which the defendant plead guilty Judge O' Neall sentenced him to pay a fine of $100 and be imprisoned one month"

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE FOR OCTOBER. We have received the North Carolina University Magazine for October, which in mechanical execution and solidity of matter excells any former number. The engraved likeness of Prof. F. M. Hubbard is superior both as to striking likeness and as to artistic execution The leading article in this number, "The War of the Regulation," by Gov. Swain, President of the University, is the substance of a lecture delivered by that gentleman at the Session of the Educational Society, in Newbern, in June last, and covers 32 pages of the Magazine. The Magazine has been greatly improved and will compare favorably with any similar publication in the country. Terms, $2 a year. Address editors University Magazine, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Gov. Morgan, of New York, has issued his proclamation for the annual Thanksgiving, designating Thursday, Nov. 24th, the same as New Hamshire.

Prof. Bledsoe, of Virginia, has declined the Presidency of the State University of Missouri.

Rev. Dr. P. Anderson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in St. Louis, has been elected President of Oakland College, Miss.

Hon. Edward Everett has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at the Georgia State Fair, to be held in Atlanta, from the 24th to 28th of present month.

The late David Wilkinson, has left the sum of $100,000 to supply the city of Hartford, Connecticut, with a library.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst, MR. WILLIAM SUMMERS and Miss E E. WRIGHT, all of Rockingham County.

On the 2nd inst, in Raleigh, Mr. DAVID HAMLETT and Miss ELIZABETH NORWELL.

On 22nd September, in Burke county, Hon. RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and Mrs. MARY L. BYNUM.

On the 5th inst, in Wake county. Mr. HENRY L RAY, and Miss ROXANAH S. HIGH.

On the 25th ult., Dr. J. TOMLINSON, of Randolph, and Miss M. S. HUNT, of Guilford.

On the 14th ult., in Corsicana, Texas, Mr. JOHN W. STEWART and Miss VICTORIA A. ROACH.

On 22nd ult., in Greene co., Va., Mr. NATHANIEL B. CHAPMAN, and Miss FRANCIS A. E. SHEARMAN.

On 27th ult., in Montgomery co., Mr. L. D. BOYD and Miss MARY A. BRUTON.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DIALECTIC HALL, Oct. 8th 1859.

WHEREAS, The Dialectic Society has heard of the decease of JESSE H. LINDSAY, JR., of Greensboro, North Carolina, him who a few years ago left our midst with budding hopes, which before realized were forever blighted by the chilling frost of death, and

WHEREAS, It is our mournful privilege as members of a common brotherhood to offer this our last sad tribute of respect to the memory of our departed member, therefore

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss we have sustained, we bow with meekness and resignation to the immutable decree of Him who inflicts the heavy blow.

Resolved, That we offer our deepest sympathy to the family of the deceased, pointing them to that Eternal Source from which alone flows that balm which can heal the wounded and bleeding heart.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, to the Greensboro Patriot and Times, North Carolina Presbyterian and to the University Magazine, with a request to publish them.

E. G. STERLING,
W. M. BROOKS,
L. BOND. } *Com.*

SOMETHING NEW!

Misses', Boys', Youth's and Children's Boots and Shoes with Metalic tips. One pair will last as long as two or three of the ordinary make. To be had at BOONE'S.
October, 11. 41–

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, of Greensboro, North Carolina. Regular Monthly meetings First Friday night of each month.

OFFICERS.

President; Richard Sterling.
Vice Presidents; Rev. T. M. Jones, Methodist Episcopal; Rev. J. Henry Smith, Presbyterian; W. D. Trotter, Methodist Protestant; W. C. A Frerichs, Lutheran; W. H. Bourne, Congregationalist.
Secretary; C. C. Cole.
Treasurer; J. D Campbell.
Librarian; John A. Pritchett.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Ways and Means, J. F Howlett, *Chairman*.
Relief, J. W. Dick, *Chairman*.
Literary Exercises, J. T. Morehead Jr., *Chairman*.
Religious Exercises, M. S. Sherwood, *Chairman*.

OGLETHORPE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—I call the attention of every reader of the *Times* to the *announcement* of this allopathic medical School in to-day's paper. What other College, anywhere, has ever offered charities so large as this young and flourishing Institution? For four years has this College, unaided by state funds or any other endowment, been dispensing gratuitous instruction to the indigent worthy, and now holds out the same charitable hand to the foreign Missionaries of every church in the land. I respectfully ask all good people if they aught not to fix their eyes and hearts on Oglethorpe and give her, even the coming Winter, a patronage that will place her at once fully abreast of the best endowed Colleges of the land? Surely ministers of the gospel, Physicians, highly cultivated ladies, and good people every where will note our efforts to do good to all, and "govern themselves accordingly."

WM. HAUSER, M. D.
Prof. Physiology in O. Med. Col.
Speir's Turnout, Ga., Sept. 28th 1859. [41–1

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST! NEW GOODS at Boone's Boot and Shoe emporium. I am now receiving and opening the largest stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Greensboro.

My stock consists of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Youths' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety, style and price; Negro Brogans, Leather, French Calf-Skins, and Shoe finding's of every description. All of which will be sold at prices that *defy* competition. All I ask is a trial to convince you that it is to your interest to buy of me.

Terms cash. J. B. F. BOONE.
October, 11. 41–

A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

From the Hon Solomon Foote, from Vermont. Washington, D. C. June 1.

Dr. Geo. B. Green,—Dear Sir: In your note of this morning, you ask "for an expression of my opinion in regard to your medicine, called Oxygenated Bitters." It affords me pleasure to state, that from the experience I have had, in curing a severe attack of Dyspepsia in my own family, and from the wonderful effects which it has produced in other and more severe cases, arising in families of Members of Congress with whom I am acquainted, I think it an invaluable medicine, and hope that such circulation will be given to it as will bring it within the reach of all who are afflicted with that distressing malady.

Respectfully yours, S. FOOTE.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

P. A. TATUM, Wholesale and retail dealer in Fruits, Candies, Preserves, Nuts, Pickles, Perfumery, Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, Fancy Articles, &c., &c. Garrett's New Brick Building, Greensboro, N. C. 41–1y.

GREAT ATTRACTION, A new cheap store in Greensboro. J. F. Jollee has taken the Store formerly occupied by Winbourn & Witty, where he is now receiving a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps. He will still continue to keep his usual variety of Clothing and Gentleman's furnishing Goods.—Thankful for the Favors he received whilst he was in the Clothing Business, he hopes by punctuality and industry to merit a continuance of the same. J. F. JOLLEE.
October, 11. 41–3m.

BROGANS! BROGANS!!

Best Double Sole Brogans		$1.50
Good " " "		1 25
Good single " "		1.00

For sale at BOONE'S.
October, 11. 41–

THE OLD NORTH STATE, FOREVER. Look here, friends and Fellow-citizens, will you buy the noble State of North-Carolina? If so, send to the subscribers, or subscribe to the County Agent, for this

New, Large and Magnificent Map

And you will get the whole State, with her Rivers, Rail-roads, Gold, Copper, Lead, Iron and Coal Mines, and all the Cities, Towns and Villages, her noble Mountains and Springs, and her Fields and Flowers.

If you want this GOLDEN PRIZE, now is the time. Map seven feet by five. Border views of the State House, Insane Asylum, Chapel Hill, Male and Female Colleges, &c., &c., one of the *cheapest* and *best* Maps ever published.

PEARCE & BEST,
Hillsboro', N. C. 1859.

AGENTS WANTED for Every County in the State. Terms liberal. Apply as above. (Oct 8-6m.)

FAIR NOTICE.—Those indebted to the late firm of E. W. Ogburn, & Co., by Note or Account must settle up by the first of September, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

J. W. DOAK, *Surv. Partner.*
Aug. 8th 1859. 32–tf.

BELTS! BELTS!! BELTS!!! I INTEND KEEPING INDIA-RUBBER Belts, all sizes, for sale. Below is a list of prices.

2	inch	3 ply	12½	cts. per	foot.
2½	"	"	15	" "	"
3	"	"	17	" "	"
4	"	"	22	" "	"
5	"	"	27	" "	"
6	"	"	32	" "	"
7	"	"	38	" "	"
8	"	"	42	" "	"
10	"	"	60	" "	"
12	"	"	72	" "	"

J. B. F. BOONE.

COMMERCIAL.

GREENSBORO MARKET, Oct. 5
Reported expressly for the Times
By Cole & Amis.

Bacon 12@15; Beef 4@5; Beeswax 25; Butter 15 @; Coffee 12a15, Candles, Tallow 20 @25, Adamantine 28@30, Sperm 40@45; Corn 0@1.00 Meal 0@1.00; Chickens 10 @15; Eggs 10; Feathers 40; Flour 5.00@6.00 Flaxseed 0.80; Hides, green 5, dried 10; Hay 50@00; Lard 12½@15; Molasses 35@40; Nails 6@7; Oats 35; Peas, yellow 75@00, white 75@1.00; Pork 8.00@8.50; Rags 2½@; Rice 8@00; Salt 2.25@2.50; Sugar, Brown 10@12½, loaf 15, crushed 15, clarified 15; Tallow 12½@15; Wheat 80@1 00, Wool 25@30.

NORFOLK MARKET, Oct. 6.
reported expressly for the Times.
By Rowland & Bros., Commission Merchants

CORN.—Receipts continue very small—hardly more than enough for local demand and consumption. The last sales were 89 cents for good White for milling.

WHEAT.—Receipts are not large; demand continues quite good for all kinds. Good to prime White $1 20@1.30. Red $1.05@1 10. Damp and inferior lots sell at a reduction according to quality and condition. Very little if any really choice wheat ever comes here; such will always bring an extra price, particularly for seed.

COTTON.—Remains quiet; receipts of new are increasing, though to no great extent as yet. The stock of old now here is quite small. Sales of new are made at 11 cts, for good.

FLOUR.—Is hardly so active as last week, but held with more firmness, which rather checks the demand for shipping. Stocks in store are good and receipts continue fair. We continue to quote Superfine $5.25, Extra $6.00 cash, for whole parcels to shippers. The consumptive demand for higher grades is very limited and sales only made in a retail way.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples are more in demand and for extra lots prime bright, $1.50 is to-day obtained—some dark and damp $1.30@$1.35. Peachers are neglected. Very handsome Peeled $3.50@$3.25. Unpeeled very dull and $2.00 is about the market rate. On the whole, Mixed Black and Damp parcels of all kinds fruit are dull, unsaleable and neglected.

NEW B. E. PEAS.—Are arriving more freely, though not in any large lots. The demand is quite good, and for immediate delivery sales are made readily at $1.30 per bushel, or $2.75 per bag. There is no desire to purchase for delivery ahead, and whether this price will be maintained or not is very uncertain.

STAVES.—Receipts of all kinds are light; demand very good. No changes in prices; R O· Hhd. $34@$35 for prime. The D. S. Canal being closed for some slight repairs, will prevent receipts increasing· It will be reopened in about ten days.

SUNDRIES.—Beeswax declined; Flaxseed sell readily. New Apple Brandy plenty and dull; 1st proof, &c., 80@90 cents; White Beans very dull and low; Old Black and Clay Peas in good order are yet plenty and very freely offered at 58@55 cents per bushel.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 5.—Virgin and yellow Turpentine $3, hard 1 70. No sale of Spirits reported.

Professional Cards.

GEO. W. COTHRAN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR, at Law, Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y 105–tf.

CALEB G. DUNN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR at Law, **80 Nassau St. New York.** ☞ Will promptly and faithfully attend to business entrusted to his care. Particular attention paid to the collections of claims.

J. W. HOWLETT, D.D.S. | J. F. HOWLETT
J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1–1y

J. W. EVANS' NEWSPAPER, MAGAZINE and Cheap Book-Store, 10 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va. Subscriptions received for the Times.

GEORGE T. WHITE, **ATTORNEY AT LAW,** CITY OF JEFFERSON, MISSOURI. Will attend the different COURTS held at the Capital, and in the adjoining counties.

Also, to the collection of debts, and persons who wish to have investments made in the West, may be assured, that his long acquaintance here, would enable him to make selections greatly to their advantage.

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, *HIGH POINT, N. C.,* ☞ Will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111–1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Having permanently located in Greensboro, N. C., will attend the Courts of Randolph, Davidson, and Guilford, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. Jan. 8, 1857. 53–1y.

JAMES S. PATTERSON, PRACTICAL DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 1 Spruce Street, opposite city hall, New York. Country orders carefully attended to. Feb. 1859. 6–1y

MARBLE WORKS By GEORGE HEINRICH, Manufacture of Monuments, Tombs, Head Stones, &c., at reduced prices, near the Depot, Greensboro, N. C, ☞ Orders from a distance promptly filled. February, 1858. 110–1y

NEW FIRM. PORTER & GORRELL, Successors to **T. J. Patrick,** Wholesale and Retail DRUGGISTS. Greensboro, N. C. [4–1y]

FOREIGN NEWS.

CHINA.

F. B. Beaumont, of Jamaica Plain, and now a resident at Hong Kong, China, in a letter dated 21st of July, says: "A rumor, here, probably a Chinese story, is that the Emperor has sent a communication to the Governor of Shanghae, saying that the firing from the forts at the mouth of the Peiho river, upon the British and French Embassy, was not by his orders, but by those of the Mandarins whose heads he had ordered to be struck off for the act. It is expected that the American Minister, Mr. Ward, has proceeded to Pekin. Mr. Bruce, the British Minister, has gone to Japan to remain there awhile.

CUBA.

About two weeks ago a cargo of slaves was landed near Trinidad de Cuba. One of the inspectors, a young Creole, informed the government of the fact. That night he was assassinated in his bed.

SWISS LAW AGAINST THE JEWS.

It appears from the "Suisse," a Berness journal that Mr. Fay, the representative of the United States at Switzerland, has just submitted a memorial to the Bundesrah, requesting that measures be taken by the Swiss federal government for abolishing the liberal laws against the Jews. Mr. Fay has made a positive complaint to the effect that persons from the United States, who are of the Jewish persuasion, are treated in such a manner that it is in perfect violation of the treaty which several years ago was made between Switzerland and the United States.

FROM VENEZUELA

We have news of importance in the defeat of the revolutionists or robbers and the complete triumph of the Constitutional Government party. The French *Charge* at Caraccas had been in some way mixing himself with the commotions of the country, and was summarily dismissed on the 14th September. The unfortunate condition of the country had completely stopped all trade and commerce, and the carriage of goods to the interior was uncertain, irregular and unsafe. Outrages of all sorts, robberies and murders had been constantly committed by the revolutionists, whose aim seemed to be a social levelling and war of extermination against the better classes. The condition of the country has been gradually getting worse since the firm despotism of Monages restrained excesses as well as person liberty; and in the rejection and second exile of General Paez, we can only see the most fearful result to that Republic. Indeed, it is the constant, unceasing, undeniable experience of the Spanish American republics that they are utterly unfit for self-government. Nothing can rule the race but a despotism in fact with a liberal name and plenty of bribes.

FRANCE.

At Paris, there was a rumor to the effect that there would be no Chinese Expedition. That the head of Peiho Maudrian had been proffered in atonement, coupled with promises entirely satisfactory, and that the Ambassadors would be immediately received at Pekin

A Paris correspondent of the London *Spectator* asserts that Napoleon accepts the plan of the King of Mantua, and States of Parma, Modena and Sardinia. Reinstates the House of Lorrane in Tuscany, and restores the legations to the Pope. Venetia is to have governmental institutions and an army of her own under the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, with the title of Grand Duke. These publications have the concurrence of Austria. Brussels is to be presided over by a King.

The *Patrie* partially confirms the above.

THE POPE.

The pope is said to be in an alarming state of health. Antonelli declares him unfit to attend to public affairs.

SPAIN.

It was reported that Serano had been appointed Captain General of Cuba.

COMMISSIONER FROM PARAGUAY. President Lopez, of Paraguay, has named his youngest son as the commissioner of Paraguay to settle the matters left for settlement at Washington by the terms of the Bowlin treaty. He was to have sailed for the United States in September.

Mexico still continues disturbed with internal wars. The only chance to secure her peace and harmony, is to make her an *attache* to this Republic, we judge. But we don't want her.

SAD EFFECTS OF A BALL.—At a costume ball held at Williamston, S. C., one night last week, sixteen persons took the cholera morbus. Two died from its effects next morning.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Bulletin, says:

SNOW.—On Sunday at 12 M. we were visited with a slight sprinkling of snow and sleet, but it lasted only a few minutes.

NOTICE.—On Monday of Guilford County Court, being the third Monday of November, 1859, I shall offer for sale, at the court house door in Greensboro, so much of the following lands as will pay the taxes and costs annexed.

NAMES.	ACRES.	WHERE SITUATED.	ADJOINING.	TAX.	COST.	AMT.
William Fitzgerald,	174	Reedy Fork	Peter Harriss & others	$2 09	$1 10	$3 19
William D Smith,	252	Reedy Fork	Ralph Gorrell do	5 50	1 10	6 60
Mary Anthony,	384	Hickory Creek	Wm Kirkman do	4 20	1 10	5 30
Rebecca Hall,	108	do	do do	2 10	1 10	3 20
John Leonard,	100	Bull Run	Solomon Sullivan do	3 00	1 10	4 10
Ann Draughn,	80	Reedy Fork	J F McGrady do	1 20	1 10	2 30
G S Dejarnatt,	25	Haw River	Wm H Brittain do	1 20	1 10	2 30
Micajah Harriss	266	do	do do	6 85	1 10	7 45
Daniel Kellam,	17	Moon's Creek	do do	60	1 10	1 70
John Kellam,	272	Reedy Fork	do do	6 60	1 10	7 70
Lindsay Mustin,	99	do	B M Brown dec'd do	3 05	1 10	4 15
Thomas Stanly,	128	Moon's Creek	John Bunch do	6 83	1 10	7 93
William Smith,	135	Reedy Fork	Isaac H Gardner do	1 05	1 10	2 15
John Jessup,	60	Long Branch	A H Lindsay do	1 20	1 10	2 30
Robert Peacock,	58	Horsepen	D W Edwards do	2 93	1 10	4 03
Thomas Stanly,	72	Reedy Fork	John Hunt do	1 79	1 10	2 89
Preston Stanly,	200	Moon's Creek	Arch'd Wilson do	4 45	1 10	5 55
Ezekiel Rumley,	100	Reed Creek	John King do	1 20	1 10	2 30
Solomon Horney,	100	Mordecai's Creek	Jonathan Frazier do	5 40	1 10	6 50
P P Horney,	½	High Point	Jonathan Winslow do	2 59	1 10	3 69
English Hayworth	100	Near High Point	John Carter do	5 66	1 10	6 76
Jere Piggott,	300	Mordecai's Creek	do do	24 51	1 10	25 61
William Amos,	1	Greensboro	[tax for '55,'56, and '57]	9 40	1 10	10 50
John Lewey,	100	Reedy Fork	L W Summers & others	2 45	1 10	3 55
E D Wadlington,	200	do	do do	5 85	1 10	6 95
Mary Summers,	100	do	Eli Smith do	2 70	1 10	3 80
Samuel Clark,	150	North Buffalo	F B McLean do	3 95	1 10	5 05
William Hubbard,	151	South do	W J McConnel do	2 45	1 10	3 55
T M Woodburn,	50	Alamance	A T Finley do	11 14	1 10	10 24
David C Bain,	100	Stinking Quarter	Wm Wilson, dec'd do	1 50	1 10	2 60
C P Smith,	250	Alamance	G Shatterly do	12 35	1 10	13 45
Alfred King,	150	North Buffalo	William Wharton do	7 90	1 10	9 10
Hannah Pitchford,	150	Reedy Fork	R Gorrell do	4 20	1 10	5 30
Lee Pitchford,	125	do	Bruce Weatherly do	2 15	1 10	3 25
Henderson Cowan,	70	Alamance	C Layton do	2 60	1 10	3 70
Neely Dobson,	80	do	John Hackett do	1 80	1 10	2 90
Elizabeth Ives,	150	do	William Young do	3 05	1 10	4 15
John M Kirkman,	150	do	Eli Glass do	4 40	1 10	5 50
Sarah Thompson,	50	do	Benton Field do	1 05	1 10	2 15
Daniel Worth,	95	near Greensboro	Dr D C Mebane do	5 30	1 10	6 40
Heirs of A Sommers,	300	Reedy Fork	J M Dick do	4 80	1 10	5 90
John Goley,	99	Stinking Quarter	Joel Pike do	6 00	1 10	7 10
Col T Shoffner,	63	do	A Coble do	4 90	1 10	6 00
Mm McLean,	250	Alamance	J Paisley do	14 86	1 10	15 96
Daniel Welker,	40	do	R Stuart do	3 45	1 10	4 55
E Diviney,	300	do	G Alexander do	5 45	1 10	6 55
Jacob Faust,	98	do	R Stuart do	4 10	1 10	5 20
Wm Fuel,	70	Blue's Creek	J H Bennet do	2 10	1 10	3 20
Wm Taylor,	173	Alamance	F Taylor do	5 15	1 10	6 25
J E Gamble,	75	Deep River	J Freeman do	5 45	1 10	6 55

October 4, 1859 (6w)

W. A. WINBOURNE, *Former Sheriff.*

GIFTS RARE AND BEAUTIFUL GIVEN INDISCRIMINATELY without Money to all persons ordering Books from CLARK'S Publishing House and great Gift Book establishment, No. 806 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia. This establishment is conducted on a scale of unsurpassed Magnificence and Liberality, as thousands can testify, and universally acknowledged to be the most liberal and punctual GIFT Enterprise in the United States.

My New and Classified Catalogue of Books, a pamphlet of 48 large pages, contains a full list of Histories, Biographies, Travels, Adventures, Stories, Anecdotes, Tales, Narratives, Romances, Sports and Pastimes. Also, Religious, Theological, Classical, Philosophical, Botanical and Agricultural Works, Dictionaries, Lexicons, Albums, Annuals and Presentation Books, Bibles, Hymn and Prayer Books, in every style of Binding, together with all the Newest Works of the day, all of which are handsomely bound and guaranteed perfect in every respect.

The schedule of Gifts I present, (as will be seen by reference to my Catalogue,) is the most extensive as it is also the most superior, elegant and magnificent ever offered by any similar establishment in the Union—one of which gifts will accompany each book at the time of sale.

☞ A Fine Gold Watch accompanies every order of 100 Books ordered at one time from my Catalogue.

I am now publishing a series of Family Bibles, unsurpassed in style and cheapness, and expressly adapted for the trade. Orders respectfully solicited.

TESTIMONIALS.

As an evidence of the truth of what has been asserted, I append the names of a few gentlemen of high standing, whose veracity cannot be questioned, who have purchased or ordered books from me, and received Gold Watches, namely: WM. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., Middletown, Pa.; JOHN D. SKILES, Wholesale Grocer, Lancester, Pa.; Hon. G. G. WALKER Representative from Sommerset Co., in the Pennsylvania Legislature; Walter G. EVANS, Notary Public, Lancaster city, Pa.; JACOB MARTIN, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.; HIRAM FISK, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. GEO. LENHART, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mr. J. L. FEARS Bear Creek, Henry Co., Georgia; Mr. THOS. SMEAD, Bedford, Pa., and JULIA CROSBY, 927, Lawrence Street, Philadelphia, who received a splendid Silk Dress Pattern, worth $15. D. W. CLARK.

No. 806 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED in every Town and Village in the United States. My terms to Agents are such as to afford them a liberal remuneration for their trouble. Full particulars may be had by addressing me as above—☞ Catalogues and show bills sent free to any address.

☞ *Orders left at Albright's Hotel, will be sent without risk to purchaser.*

WE TAKE GREAT **PLEASURE** in announcing to our old friends and customers that we are receiving a very large and well selected STOCK of

Fall and Winter Clothing

comprising the latest and most elegant styles of Coats, Pants and Vests. Also, a fine stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Knives, Pistols, Walking canes; a good stock of Watches; in fact, everything usually found in a large Clothing Emporium.

We cheerfully present our goods for inspection, with the most perfect confidence in our extensive preparations to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call. We boldly defy competition, not only in the assortment, but in the Great Bargains and inducements we can offer to our customers. Our stock for the approaching Winter is large, and cannot be surpassed; and having been bought of the largest houses North for **cash,** we can positively sell at **lower per cent.** than any other establishment in the same trade.

Thanking our friends, customers, and the public in general, for past favors, we hope for a continuance of the same, assuring them that they shall receive the best bargains to be had in this country. S. ARCHER & CO.

Greensboro, Sept., 1859.

$50.00 SEWING MACHINES.—The QUAKER CITY SEWING MACHINE Works with two threads, making a double lock stitch, which will not rip or ravel, even if every fourth stitch be cut. It sews equally as well, the coarsest Linsey, or the finest Muslin, and is undeniably the best machine in market. Merchant Tailors, Mantua Makers and House Keepers, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Mr. P. A. Wilson, Merchant Tailor, Winston, N. C., having tried other machines, buys one of the Quaker City, and pronounces it far better than any before in use.

All persons wishing to secure the agency for the sale of the Quaker City machine, in any of the towns of North-Carolina, except in the county of Wake which is secured to Messrs. Tucker & Co., of Raleigh, and the county of Forsythe, taken by P. A. Wilson, of Winston, should apply soon to the undersigned, agents for the State. We will pay a reasonable per cent. to all persons taking agencies.

J. & F. GARRETT, Agents.

Gseensboro, N. C., Feb. 2nd., 1859.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH CANCERS, ASTHMA, SCROFULA, or any SKIN DISEASE, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some which were given up as hopeless, by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying *I can cure any one of the above diseases in a very short time.* Seeing is believing, and if any one is credulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS,
Greensboro, N. C.

And calls will be made or Medicine sent by mail, at your option.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of STUTTERING and STAMMERING can be cured in a very short time.

☞ The afflicted would do well to write him, and describe their case.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
Change of Proprietors.

Broad street, Newbern, N. C. JOHN F. JONES, Proprietor.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the travelling public that he has taken charge of this old and popular establishment, and is now prepared to accommodate travellers and private families with board by the day or month on the most accommodating **terms.**

His TABLE will always be furnished with the best provisions that home and foreign markets can afford.

The **Washington Hotel** has large rooms, is nearer the Depot, the Court House and the busines streets than any other in the city.

An Omnibus will always be at the Depot and Landing on the arrival of the cars and steamboat to convey passengers to the Hotel free of all charge.

By stopping at this Hotel passengers will have ample time to obtain meals.

Having also a large and commodious Stable and an excellent OSTLER, he is fully prepared to board horses by the day, week or month at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN F. JONES.

January 1st.-1y.

LOOK AT THIS.

W. C. DONNELL having purchased the Photographic Gallery, formerly owned by R. L. Donnell, is taking pictures at

Fifty Cents

and upwards!!

Having just received a large and well assorted variety of cases, he respectfully invites the Public generally to call and examine specimens and give him a trial, and if he does not please he makes NO CHARGE.

Room second Story Garrett's Brick Building, West Market, Greensboro, N. C.

Greensboro, 1859. 38-1y.

JAMES E. THOM,

Having turned his attention to House and Sign Painting, respectfully solicits the public patronage.

Greensboro, N. C. 41-4w.

SANCHEZ SPECIFIC.

THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,
THAT GREAT REMEDY,

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,

THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE

BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE,

FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.
FOR SPECIAE DISEASES.
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES.

SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,

IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,
IS EASILY TAKEN,

HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,
HAS NO BAD TASTE,

WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE
WILL EFFECT A CURE

WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME

OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,
OR CHANGE OF DIET,

WITH LESS TROUBLE,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,
WITH LESS TROUBLE,

MORE SPEEDILY,
MORE SPEEDILY,
MORE SPEEDILY,
MORE SPEEDILY,
MORE SPEEDILY,
MORE SPEEDILY,

AND PERMANENTLY,
AND PERMANENTLY,
AND PERMANENTLY,
AND PERMANENTLY,
AND PERMANENTLY,
AND PERMANENTLY,

THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.

TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.
TEST ONE PACKAGE.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS, 363 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

For Sale in Greensboro

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes

Saved Yearly.
Saved Yearly.
Saved Yearly.

Planters Take Notice,
Planters Take Notice,
Planters Take Notice,

Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial

Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure

And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy

Before The People
Before The People
Before The People

In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,

Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,

And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.

It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.

W. W. BLISS & CO., Proprietors,
363 Broadway, New York.

For Sale in Greensboro by
PORTER & GORREL.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy

Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale

Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.

100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages
100,000 Packages

Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina

In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.
In Fourteen Months.

It Is Warranted to Cure
It Is Warranted to Cure
It Is Warranted to Cure
It Is Warranted to Cure
It Is Warranted to Cure
It Is Warranted to Cure
It Is Warranted to Cure
It Is Warranted to Cure

If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,
If Directions are Followed,

Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Any Case of Dyspepsia

Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,
Liver Disease,

Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,
Jaundice,

General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,
General Debility,

Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation

Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,

Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,
Giddiness,

Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,
Depressed Spirits,

Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite,
Loss of Appetite.

Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,

It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to

Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;

It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form

In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit

Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should

Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & CO., Proprietors,
363 Broadway, New York.

For Sale in Greensboro by
PORTER & GORRELL.

Children's Department.

EDITED BY W. R. HUNTER,

"THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND."

REWARD OF HONESTY—BEAUTIFUL AND TOUCHING INCIDENT.

Johnny Moore is the name of a bright-eyed, jolly-faced lad, twelve or fourteen years of age, whose invalid and widowed mother, living on Morgan street, he helps to support by the sale of newspapers, and by such errands and small jobs as he may chance to fall in with. Johnny, who is the hero of the pleasant and truthful incident we are about to record, is extremely neat in his attire, though his clothes may not have always been the best, and may have shown, in sundry patches and mended rents, the results of both poverty and frugal care. In short, Johnny is such a boy as we used to "read about" in Sunday-School books. Yesterday morning, bright and early, he was trudging along Broadway, between Franklin avenue and Wash street, when he chanced to stumble against a large pocket-book, which he picked up and found to contain a large number of bank notes and papers. While he was meditating on the sudden riches he had amassed, and which he had slid into a capacious pocket, or perhaps racking his youthful mind whether to seek the owner or conceal his good fortune a gentleman rushed by him in an anxious, hurried, nervous manner, which convinced the boy that he was looking for *something*, and he thought he knew what.

"Have you lost anything?" asked Johnny.—"Yes—my pocket-book," was the gentleman's answer; "have you seen it?"

The little fellow "expect" he had; he didn't know though. What kind of pocket-book was it?

This led to an adjournment to a neighboring store, where the flushed and almost breathless individual "of the first part" proceeded to say that the pocket-book was a large black one, containing one thousand two hundred dollars in bank bills, and some accounts, a strip of red morocco binding underneath the flap, being inscribed "Robert Thomas, Covington, Ky." The description tallied, and Johnny's eyes snapped with cheerfulness as he placed the treasure, just as he had found it, into the stranger's hands; and we opine there was greater joy in that one act than ten thousand dollars could have purchased, at the expense of a guilty conscience.

Mr. Thomas hardly seemed to k now which to feel most—relief on the recovery of the money and papers or gratitude to the lad and admiration of his honesty. Taking Johnny by the hand, whose bounding heart (he knew not why) had by this time "splashed tears into his eyes," the gentleman took him to a clothing store and dressed him out, from top to toe, in a bran new suit. Then, proceeding to a jewelry store, he purchased a good silver watch, upon which he directed to be engraved these words: "Robert Tomas to little Johnny Moore. St. Louis, Sept. 3d, 1859. Honesty is the best policy." Not even content with this, the generous stranger placed in a neat bead purse five twenty-dollar gold pieces, which he directed the lad to give his mother.

We shall not attempt to portray the emotions of the boy. If his quivering lips, and choked utterance, and the smile that strove so hard to get through the great watery globes that trembled in his eyes failed to tell what was going on in his heart, how shall we tell it?

RICHES OF THE BIBLE.

"Book of Books" is the Bible. It is a Book of Laws, to show the right and wrong. It is a book of Wisdom, that makes the foolish wise. It is a Book of Truth, which detects all human errors. It is a book of Life, which shows how to avoid everlasting death. It is the most authentic and entertaining history ever published. It contains the most remote antiquities the most remarkable events and wonderful occurrences. It is a perfect body of divinity. It is an unequalled narrative. It is a Book of Biography. It is a Book of Voyages. It is a Book of Travels. It is the best covenant ever made, the best deed ever written; it is the best will ever executed, the best testament ever signed; it is the young man's best companion; it is the school-boy's best instructor: it is the learned man's masterpiece; it is the ignorant man's dictionary, and every man's directory; it promises an eternal reward to the faithful and believing. But that which crowns all is the author. He is without partiality and without hypocrisy; "with whom there is no variableness neither shadow of turning."

WHAT "DIDN'T THINK" DID.

Opening the door of a friend's house one day, I made my way through the entry to a small back piazza, where Ned, the only son, was crying bitterly

"Ah, Ned! what's the matter, boy?"

"Mother won't let me go fishing. Harry, and Dick, and Tom, are going down the harbor, and I want to go. Father a'n't willing, but I want to go.' Here Ned kicked his toes angrily against the post, to the great danger of his new boots.

"Ah, whose little dog is this?" I asked, as a little brown spaniel came bounding up the garden-walk. "It's mine," cried Ned, in an altered tone. "Didn't you know I had one?" "No indeed. What a fine little fellow!—Where did you get him, Ned?" "Father bought him for me. He's so knowing, and I teach him lots of things. See him find my jack-knife." And Ned, wiping away his tears, threw his knife into the clover. "There, Wag' said he, "now go and find my knife.' Wag plunged into the grass, and after a great deal of smelling and wagging, he came triumphantly forth, knife in mouth, and brought it to his young master. "Give it to him," said Ned, pointing to me; and Wag laid it at my feet. "This is a knife worth having," said I: "four blades." "Tis a real one," said Ned. "Father gave it to me on my birthday; and he gave me a splendid box of tools, too." Ned looked brightly up, and quite forgot his crying.

"Let me think," Said I. "Was it this knife that you hurt your foot so with?" "O, no!" cried Ned, "that was done with an axe; but I've got well now." "What! cured so soon? I was afraid you would be laid up all the spring." "Well, it was mother's nursing, the doctor says. Mother and father took all the care of me. It was real lonesome staying in the house so; but mother used to leave her work, and read to me, and father stayed with me nights: so I got along nicely." "By your own story, I should think you had very kind par ents, Ned."—The boy looked down on the floor, and a slight pout puckered his lip. "I suppose there are none who have your interest and happiness so much at heart." "But I want to go fishing," muttered Ned. "And can't you trust them, Ned, and cordially acquiesce in their wishes? You may not indeed see or feel the force of their objections to your going, but from all your experience in their kindness and wisdom, are you not sure that they would not cross your wishes without good reasons for doing so? And surrounded as you are by so many proofs of their love, will you sit here, and murmur and cry, and fill your heart with angry and stubborn thoughts against them, because of this one little denial of your wants? Is not this a poor and ungrateful return for all their kindness? It is little enough that a child can do for a parent, but that little ought he not to do most cheerfully? I suppose the best return a child can make to parents is a cordial acquiescence in their wishes. How small that seems! And will you grudge giving that, Ned?"

Ned looked sober. Tears started in his eyes. "O, Sir," said he humbly, "I didn't think of all this—I didn't think of it."

"Didn't think" is at the bottom of a great deal of our ingratitude, and murmuring against both our earthly parents and our Heavenly Father.—*Child's Paper.*

EXTENT OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.—If Kansas is admitted into the Union under the Wyandotte Constitution—as she will be, if the people ratify it at the polls—it will constitute a State of seventy-nine thousand and forty-eight square miles. This is more than twice as large as the State of Ohio, and two-thirds as large as Italy or the British Islands.

USEFUL INFORMATION

CULLED AND ARRANGED FOR THE "TIMES."

An immense store of rich knowledge is afloat in the world, scattered in paragraphs and odd corners of nearly every monthly, weekly and daily periodical; and which, if collected together, culled and properly arranged, would form a column of useful information, invaluable to the man of science, the professional artist, the mechanic, the farmer, and the house keeper.

Farm Work for October.

WHEAT.

Make a point of getting in your wheat as early as possible after the fifth of the month. Have fertilizers on hand and in proper condition for distributions. If Peruvian Guano is to be used, have it riddled and the lumps thoroughly pounded, and mix well with an equal quantity of rich earth and a half peck of plaster to each bushel of Peruvian Guano. If the drill is to be used, it need not be mixed at all.

PREPARATION OF SEED WHEAT.

Neither imperfect nor foul seed should be used. Have a riddle which will pass through all light, imperfect grains, cockle and other small seeds. Wash the grain in strong brine, pouring in slowly and stirring around thoroughly so that every smut ball and all light seeds will float, and may be skimmed off. Soaking for any length of time is not essential, and is attended with some inconvenience, and with a loss, probably, of some of the grain. Drain it well in baskets, and dry it on the floor with powdered lime or plaster, or guano. A coating of guano on the seed grain is a very good method of making a small application.

TIMOTHY.

If Timothy is to be sown on your wheat land, sow immediately after getting in the wheat, and brush in the seed.

CORN FIELDS.

Do not begin to house your corn too early. Look well to the fences, and guard against depradations. If you have gathered tops and blades, get them out of the field and secure early from weather.

PUMPKINS.

Gather up the Pumpkins and bring to a convenient place for feeding stock.

FEEDING HOGS.

The proper way to feed Hogs to ensure the nicest bacon, is to feed in a small lot with a comfortable sleeping place and shelter from bad weather. It is a very important piece of economy, however, to have such an arrangement for feeding as will save from waste the large quantity of very rich manure which is made by the fattening hogs. To do this effectually, they should be put in pens with floors above the ground, to such height that every thing may drop through, when it can be mixed with earth or litter for its proper preservation. We wish to call the especial attention of our readers to the enormous waste perpetrated every year both in the careless manner in which this manure is preserved, and in the method of feeding. All food should be ground at least and soaked, if not boiled. The more imperfectly the food is prepared, the more valuable is the manure, and therefore it is the more important that it be carefully saved.

PLANTING TREES.

The latter part of the month, trees of all sorts may be planted. In a rich, well worked fruit and vegetable garden, no especial preparation of the ground will be required. But if it is otherwise, trenching to the depth of eighteen inches to two feet, and manuring with rich, well made compost, will be necessary. A thoroughly drained soil is absolutely necessary for the successful cultivation of fruit trees. The fruit garden should be planted mainly with dwarfs of the various sorts of fruit—pears, apples, peaches, cherries, &c.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING TREES.

Apples.—40 feet the greatest distance—33 may suffice. For pyramids on apple stocks, 10 feet; on Doucain stocks, 8 feet; on paradise stocks, 6 feet.

Pears.—Large growing standards, on pear stocks, 20 feet; dwarf standards, on quince, 8 feet; pyramids, on pear stocks, 8 to 10 feet; on quince, 6 feet.

Peaches.—Peach trees the usual way of growing, 20 feet apart. If shortened in annually, as they should be, 12 feet. Budded on plum stocks and headed in, 8 feet.

Cherries.—Common standards, 20 feet apart; pyramids on common stocks, 10 feet; on mahaleb stocks, 6 feet.

Plums.—Standards, 16 feet; pyramids, 8 to 10 feet.

Apricots.—20 feet; pyramids, 10 feet.

Quinces.—6 to 8 feet.

Grapes.—Most vigorously growing native sorts, on a trellis 8 feet high, 25 feet apart; on a 12 feet trellis, 16 feet apart. Foreign grapes one-half this distance.

Gooseberries and Currants.—4 to 5 feet.

Raspberries.—3 to 4 feet.

For the above distances, the following is the number of trees required for an acre:

40	feet apart,	27	trees,	12 feet apart,	302 trees
33	"	40	"	10 "	435 "
25	"	69	"	8 "	680 "
20	"	108	"	6 "	1208 "
15	"	193	"	4 "	2720 "

Salad for the Solitary.

Wit is brush-wood, Judgment timber: the one gives the greatest Flame, the other yields the durablest Heat; and both meeting make the best Fire. SIR THOMAS OVERBURY.

Passing through the county Court-house, Mr. B——says, "I spied a notice sticking up near the water jar, a copy of which (notice, not jar) I send you as a (particular, not general) specimen of the way in which some Missouri Deputy Sheriffs 'do up things:'

"'NOTICE.

"'Gentlemen will pleas not Leave the diper in the Jar as there is a nail in doore frame to Hung it up.'"

A person pretending to have seen a ghost, was asked what the apparition said to him. "How should I know," he replied, "I am not skilled in the dead languages!"

A theoretically benevolent man, on being asked by a friend to lend him a sovereign, answered him, briskly, "With pleasure;" but suddenenly added, "Dear me, how unfortunate! I've only one sovereign, and it is out."

If a relative promises to convey property to me, but, dying, only mentions the intent in his testament, must I take the will for the deed?

AN ENTHUSIASTIC FISHERMAN.—A bare-footed youngster was fishing on the bank of a pond, out in York State, when a monster pickerel grabbed the hook so suddenly as to jerk the little fellow "into the drink." He was rescued with some difficulty, by an older companion, the fish in the meantime having cleared himself from the hook and darted away. As the little fellow's head came above the water, he at once saw the situation of affairs, and gasped out—his eyes "sticking out about a foot." "Catch me another grasshopper, and I'll get him next time!"

Great men make mistakes as well as little ones. This was illustrated once by Mr. Calhoun, who took the position that all men are *not* "created free and equal." He said, "Only two *men* were created, and one of these was a *woman*."

"My friend," remarked a sympathizing individual to the possessor of an inflamed occular, "you've got a stye in your left eye." "Yes," replied the other, looking sharply at the speaker, "and a hog in my right eye to put in it."

TIPSY WIT.—Sheridan was staggering home one night, when he was observed by a policeman, to whom he said confidently. My name is Wilberforce—I am a religious man—don't expose me."

THE FROG.—"A frog," says Professor Pump, "is an amphibious animal as what lickers on cold water, and consekwently inwented the teetotal society. He always walks with a jump, *he* does, *himself*. He perwides music for the million, which has been so called because it is usually heard in a mill pond. He is warmint what ain't so bad when broiled on a griddle. No sir-r-ree!"

A JUVENILE EFFORT.—The following "composishun" was picked up a few days since near a school house in Hartford, Connecticut. *Composishun.* Once upon a time there was a profit named Elisha, who was walking out one day, when some small boys made profane and faceshus remarks upon his bawld head, whereupon he caused 2 she bears to devour the small boys. This was the first time that a man was ever known to bear children. *Moral:* use *Barry's* trikyforus.

"Ah! my dear, how came you so wet?" inquired an affectionate mother of her son. "Why, ma one of the boys said I darsent jump into the creek, and by gosh I tell you I ain't to be dared."

"Mike, why don't you fire at those ducks?—don't you see you've got the whole flock before your gun?" "I know I had, but you see, when I gets a good aim at one, two or three others will swim right 'twixt it and me."

"Why don't you mount a clean collar, Brown? I mount one three times a day." "Yes," replied Brown to the swaggering Jones, "but every one's mother isn't a washerwoman!"

"I am rejoiced, my dear wife, to see you in such good health," said Sparks to his wife. "Health?" was the quick retort; "why, I have had the plague ever since I was married."

TIMELY WIT.—When Sir Walter Scott was at school, a boy in the same class was asked by the dominie what part of speech *with* was. "A noun, sir," said the boy. "You young blockhead," cried the pedagogue, "what example can you give of such a thing?" "I can tell you sir," interrupted Scott: "You know there is a verse in the Bible which says: "they bound Samson with *withs*."

When is a man like a rooster? When his head is combed.

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